

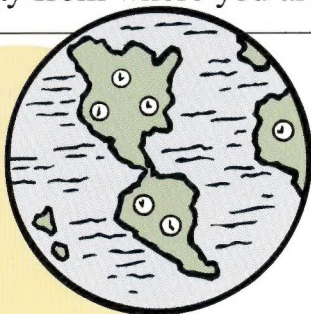
How do you figure out what time it is in another country?



SOCIAL LIFE



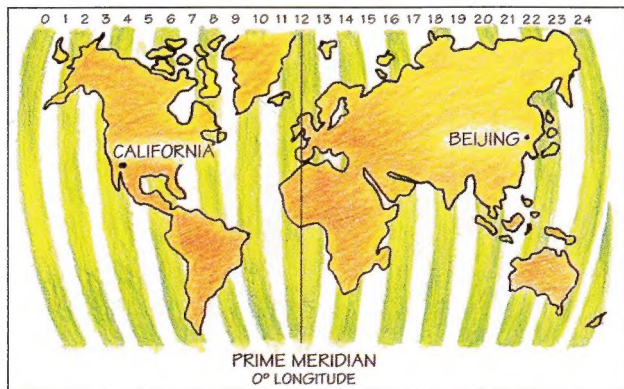
- 1** You can't because every country sets up its own time rules
- 2** Find out what time it is where you are and add two hours
- 3** Find the country on a time-zone map, then add or subtract one hour for each zone away from where you are



Time zones

Earth is divided into 24 time zones, one for each hour in a day. All places in a given zone have the same time.

3 Find the country on a time-zone map, then add or subtract one hour for each zone away from where you are.



Each of the 24 International Time Zones is of equal width—15 degrees longitude wide.

subtract one hour for each zone as you move west. For example, it's 7 a.m. in New York City and you want to know the time in Paris, France. Add one hour for each time zone between the two cities and you'll find it's noon in Paris. And subtracting as you move west, you'll

discover that at 7 a.m. in New York (Eastern Time), it's 6 a.m. in Chicago (Central Time), 5 a.m. in Denver (Mountain Time), and 4 a.m. in Los Angeles (Pacific Time).

Marking Meridians

Time zones are set by imaginary lines—meridians—that divide the world into sections, like equal slices of an orange. The prime or zero meridian passes through Greenwich, England. This is the starting point from which all time is calculated.

Time Moves On

As you know, Earth turns west to east on its axis. Like Earth, time moves from west to east, so from the prime meridian you add one hour for each time zone as you move east and

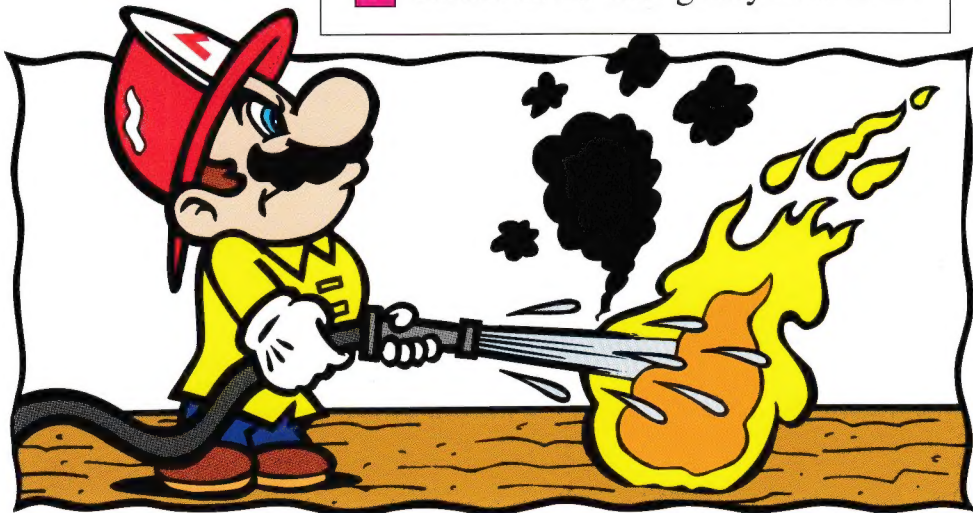
What are firefighters' duties?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Assist only at traffic accidents
- 2** Assist only when there's a fire or a gas leak
- 3** Assist in all emergency situations



Firefighters

Firefighters protect people, animals, and property in the event of a fire, flood, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, or vehicle accident. They also assist heart attack and accident victims, and disaster casualties.

3 Firefighters' duties include assisting in all emergency situations.



Illustration by Mimi Perotti

Ask some firefighters what they did today and you'll get a variety of answers. One might cite fighting a four-alarm blaze; another might recall rescuing a kitten wedged under a building. Still another might tell about helping a child trapped in an elevator or using "Jaws of Life" to free a driver whose legs

In addition to putting out fires, firefighters are often called upon to help in many ways in their communities.

were pinned under the steering wheel of a smashed car.

Be Prepared

Firefighters also educate the public about fire safety. They visit schools to stress fire safety to kids and to warn against calling in false alarms. Not only do false alarms put

people at risk—firefighters might go to the false call when someone really needs help. That's why it is illegal to call one in! Speaking of fire safety, have you checked your house for fire hazards lately?

Which are the two houses of the U.S. Congress?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** The House of Representatives and The House of Burgess
- 2** The House of Representatives and The House of Usher
- 3** The House of Representatives and The Senate



Congress

Congress is the legislative branch of the U.S. Government. Members of both houses of Congress are elected by the citizens.

3

The U.S. Congress is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate.



Photo © Garry D. McMichael, Photo Researchers

On January 3rd of each year, Congress starts a new session in the Capitol, located in Washington, DC.

As set forth in the U.S. Constitution, we have three branches of government: the legislative branch which makes laws; the executive branch which carries out the laws; and the judicial branch which makes sure justice is done under the law. Congress represents the legislative, the President the executive, and the Supreme Court the judicial.

How Many Members?

In the U.S. Senate, each state is represented by two senators who are elected by voters for six-year

terms. In the House, the number of representatives from a state depends on that state's population. In 1789, when the first Congress met, the House had 65 members; today membership in the House is fixed at 435. House members are elected for two-year terms.

Law-Makers

Every new law must have the approval of both the Senate and the House. But Congress also has the power to assess and collect taxes, coin money, maintain the armed forces, and declare war.

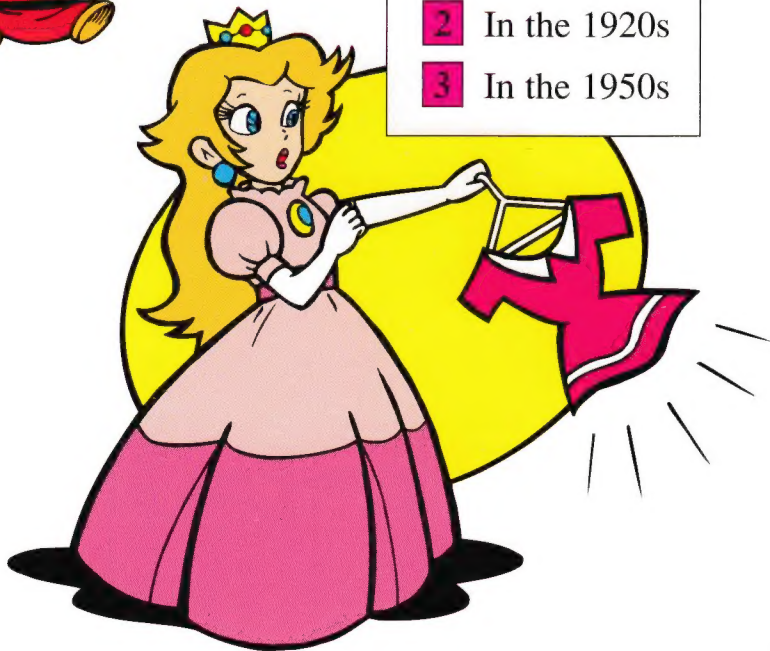
When were short skirts first introduced into women's fashions?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 In the 1880s
- 2 In the 1920s
- 3 In the 1950s



Clothing

Women's clothing began to get shorter around 1920 when society first allowed women to show their ankles. Forty years later, the hottest fashion trend was the mini skirt!

At the beginning of the 20th century, women still wore skirts that reached the ground. For a lady's legs to show was thought indecent.

Times Change

The young women of the "roaring" 1920s created a scandal by shortening their skirts and cutting their hair. Women found both the shorter skirts and the shorter haircuts more

2 Women began wearing short skirts in the 1920s.



In 1925, the "in" thing was fitted cloche hats and loose dresses with calf-high skirts.

comfortable, especially in warm weather. Gradually women changed or abandoned any former fashion that impaired their ease of movement and wasn't suitable for a more active life. Gone were the corsets that pinched the waist, the flowing under-

skirts that made it difficult to move, and the tight high-heeled shoes that pinched the feet. And by the 1940s, women were thought fashionable wearing slacks and flat shoes.

Illustration © Collection Soaz/Explorer

Who are the Mounties?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 A pro football team
- 2 The United States Marines
- 3 The Royal Canadian Mounted Police



Mounties

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the national law enforcement agency of Canada. When the RCMP was organized in 1873, all officers rode horses.

In 1873, a police force was founded in Canada. It was known as the North West Mounted Police. In 1904, “Royal” was added to the title and in 1920 the group was renamed the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). In 1874, there were 300 Mounties—all men—whose crime-fighting skills inspired the saying: “The Mounties always get their man.” Today, over 19,000 Mounties—men and women—still live by those words.

3 The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are called Mounties.



Illustration © Mimi Perrotti

The motto of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is *Maintiens le droit* (“Uphold the law”).

Horse, of Course!

Modern Mounties still patrol on horseback—after all, they are “mounted police”—but they have patrol cars, too. And because their jurisdiction covers vast, thinly populated areas of the Yukon and Northwest Territories in

northern Canada—deep snow country—they also patrol territory and pursue suspects on skis, on snowshoes, by dogsled, by snowmobile, and by airplane.

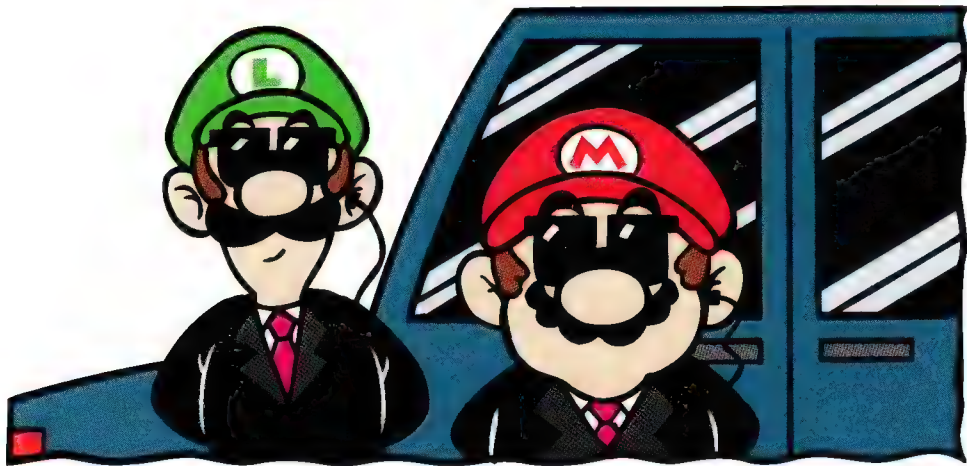
Who is responsible for protecting the U.S. president?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 The FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
- 2 The CIA (Central Intelligence Agency)
- 3 The Secret Service



Secret Service

The Secret Service, a branch of the U.S. Treasury Department, was established by Congress. Its primary job is to protect the U.S. president.

3 The Secret Service is responsible for protecting the president of the United States.



Photo © Foto Consortium

Secret Service agents protect the president wherever he is. They also protect members of his immediate family.

In 1865, Congress established the Secret Service to fight counterfeiting of U.S. currency. And today, Secret Service agents still handle cases involving counterfeiting of government documents, money, or stamps. Agents also cover fraud cases involving the use of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), computers, or credit cards. But the primary job of the Secret Service is to ensure the safety of the president.

Political Protection

After President William McKinley was assassinated in 1901, the Secret Service was assigned to protect the U.S. president. If the president travels by car, agents walk beside it. If the president goes jogging, agents always jog with him! The Uniformed

Division guards the White House, the Treasury Building, and the official residence of the vice president. Protection is also given to presidential candidates, former U.S. presidents, and visiting foreign diplomats.

How are property borders determined?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 By making a survey
- 2 By questioning neighbors
- 3 By dividing a town into equal parts



Surveying

A survey is a detailed plan showing the exact dimensions of a piece of property. It may be on, under, or above Earth's surface.

1 Property borders are determined by making a survey.



Photo © Superstock

A surveyor's most important tool is a small telescope, called a transit.

Surveying Tools

A surveyor's most important tool is a transit, or small telescope, mounted on a tripod, or three-legged stand. It measures horizontal and vertical angles and judges distances. A surveyor plots a line, then has a helper place a stick in the ground at a certain spot to indicate a boundary. This

information is later transferred to a map showing the land and its boundaries. Every community keeps a complete set of surveys showing who has the rights to which property and which parts, like streets and public parks, belong to everyone in town.

When people live in communities, it's important for everyone to know to whom different sections of land belong. It's a property surveyor's job to determine the precise shape and size of each parcel of land in a community. The science of surveying dates back to ancient Egypt. Every year the Nile River flooded and washed away boundaries of nearby farms. So every year a new survey was made and new boundaries set. Surveying is done in much the same way today.

What is a checking account?



SOCIAL LIFE



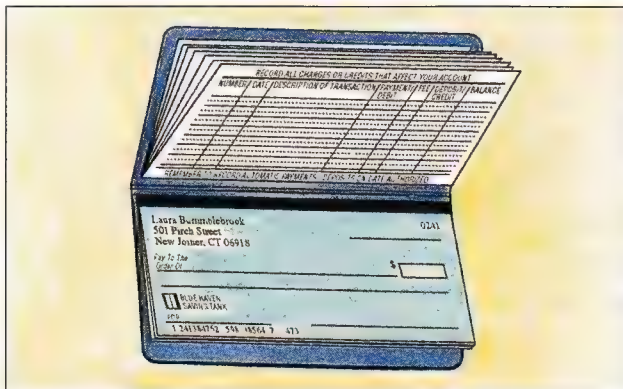
- 1** One share of stock in a big company
- 2** Money that you keep in a bank and can withdraw by writing a check
- 3** Money that you earn for paying your income tax



Checking Account

Checks are written orders directing a bank to take money from an account and pay it to someone. The checks can be written only by the person or persons who have money in that account.

2 A checking account is money that you keep in a bank and can withdraw by writing a check.



Checks are safer and more convenient than cash. Someone who has a checking account doesn't have to carry a lot of money that could be lost or stolen.

How It Works

When you open a checking account, you get an account number. (Banks give each account a number so they know whose money goes where.) You

You can write checks only if you have enough money in your account for the bank to pay out. If not, the check bounces—is refused for “insufficient funds.”

also get a book of checks and deposit slips with your name and account number on them. To deposit money in your account, you write the amount and date on a slip, then give it and the money to a bank teller. To take money from your account, you write the date

and the name of the person to get the money on a check, then sign your name. This gives the bank permission to take the money from your account and pay the person to whom it's made out.

Which is the tallest building in New York City?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 World Trade Center
- 2 Empire State Building
- 3 Sears Tower



Skyscrapers

The tallest skyscraper in New York City is the World Trade Center, constructed in the 1970s. It consists of twin towers, each with 110 floors rising above the lower west side of Manhattan.

1 The World Trade Center is the tallest building in New York City.



The gleaming Twin Towers of the World Trade Center dominate the skyline of New York City.

the sky” has created fabulous skylines across America. The first skyscraper, built in 1885, was Chicago’s Home Insurance Building, a ten-story, iron-and-steel-frame construction. New York’s Empire State Building held the record

in the 1930s at a height of 1,250 feet (381 m). Then came the World Trade Center at 1,361 feet (415 m). But it was surpassed in 1974 by Chicago’s Sears Tower at 1,454 feet (443 m).

The World Trade Center has 200 elevators and 10 escalators that run day and night, transporting approximately 130,000 people per day up and down inside the skyscraper. Terraces on the 107th and 110th floors give visitors a panoramic view of Manhattan, the heart of New York.

Always Higher

Constructing buildings so tall they seem to “scrape

Who invented blue jeans?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Calvin Klein
- 2** Levi Strauss
- 3** Jean Simmons



Jeans

In the 1800s, a Bavarian immigrant named Levi Strauss made sturdy canvas trousers for gold-miners in California. Today, the “jeans” are worn in countries all over the world.

2 Levi Strauss was the first person to make blue jeans.



Photo © R. Gardette / Explorer

Kids all over the world are into the jean scene.

Why were trousers, traditionally blue, called “jeans”? Because they were made from jean cloth, a heavy cotton canvas that originated in Genoa, Italy. The sturdy material was used to make wagon covers in America during the Gold Rush of 1849, when pioneers headed west in wagon trains to seek their fortunes. Levi Strauss used

some of the strong jean cloth to make pants. They became known as “Levis.”

Many Uses

Later, the pants were made of serge de Nimes, a cotton canvas named for Nimes, France, where it was created. The fabric was soon known as de Nimes or “denim.” And

that’s what jeans are made of today. Even though jeans are sturdy enough for workmen and ranchers, they are in fashion for anyone from toddler to senior citizen, anywhere in the world.

How is mail sorted?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** By machines that read ZIP codes
- 2** By postal workers who read addresses on the envelopes
- 3** Both of the above



Mail

The U.S. Postal Service is the world's largest postal system. It handles more than 170 billion pieces of mail per year.

When you mail a letter, either at a mailbox or at the post office, its first stop is the local post office where it receives a postmark. This shows the date the letter was mailed and where it was mailed from, and it "cancels" the postage stamp so it can't be used again. From the local post office, the mail travels by truck to a management sectional center where high-speed computerized equipment sorts mail by its destination. There are 97 of these centers in the U.S.



Mail is sorted both by machines and by postal workers.



Photo © U. S. Postal Service

Machines sort letters by ZIP codes—one machine can sort up to 35,000 letters per hour. Only 2,000 per hour could be sorted by hand.

Sorting Setup

Mail handlers at the center empty trays of letters onto conveyor belts that carry them to a ZIP mail machine which sorts letters by destination ZIP code. The sorted mail is collected in bins—one for each ZIP code—and then

bundled for transport to its destination. There, local postal workers and letter carriers sort out the mail again, street by street and house by house, so it arrives at the right place.

When did commercial advertising start in the U.S.?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** In 1675
- 2** In 1704
- 3** In 1853

**MARIO BROS.
PLUMBING**



**"NO JOB TOO
SMALL"**

Advertising

To introduce new products, manufacturers of common items like food, clothing, cleaning products and medicines found advertising a business necessity.

Ever since people started producing goods to sell or trade, they've used advertising to attract customers. The earliest advertisements were the signs merchants hung in front of their shops to tell people what was available inside. Sometimes these were just large symbols or pictures, like a giant shoe hanging outside a cobbler's shop. In the 15th century, when the printing press became

2 The first commercial ads appeared in the U.S. in 1704.



Photo © Superstock

Circus posters help to attract people to its performances.

popular, ads were printed on posters and handbills and distributed all over town.

American Ads

The first newspaper ad in the U.S. appeared in The Boston News-Letter in 1704. When magazines became widely distributed, in the 1800s, they too

carried advertisements. Today most radio and TV stations carry ads as well. Advertising has spawned a worldwide industry in which companies, known as agencies, create and produce ads for other businesses.

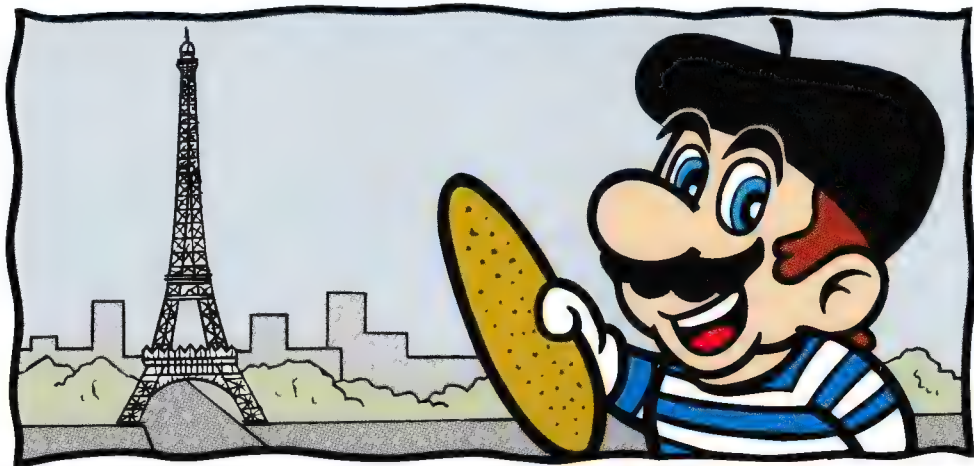
What is the national anthem of France?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 "Marseillaise"
- 2 "God Save the King"
- 3 "My Country ('Tis of Thee)"



"Marseillaise"

The French national anthem, "Marseillaise," was written in 1792. The title refers to the city of Marseilles, although the song was not written there.

1 The "Marseillaise" is the national anthem of France.



Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle presents the "Marseillaise." Additional lyrics were later added to his song.

occasion. He did, calling it, "Song of the Rhine Army." It was a hit, and in June 1792, was first sung in Marseilles. There it became extremely popular and, in honor of the town, was called "Marseillaise." Although de Lisle supported the monarchy during the French Revolution,

his song was sung in August 1792 by soldiers from Marseilles as they stormed the king's palace. The song was banned for many years but became France's official national anthem in 1879.

The town of Strasbourg, France, received word on April 24, 1792, that France had declared war on Austria and Prussia. The town's mayor held a dinner for the young army volunteers who would soon leave to join in the fight. Among them was Captain Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, who was also a musician and poet.

Musical Request

The mayor asked de Lisle to compose a song for the

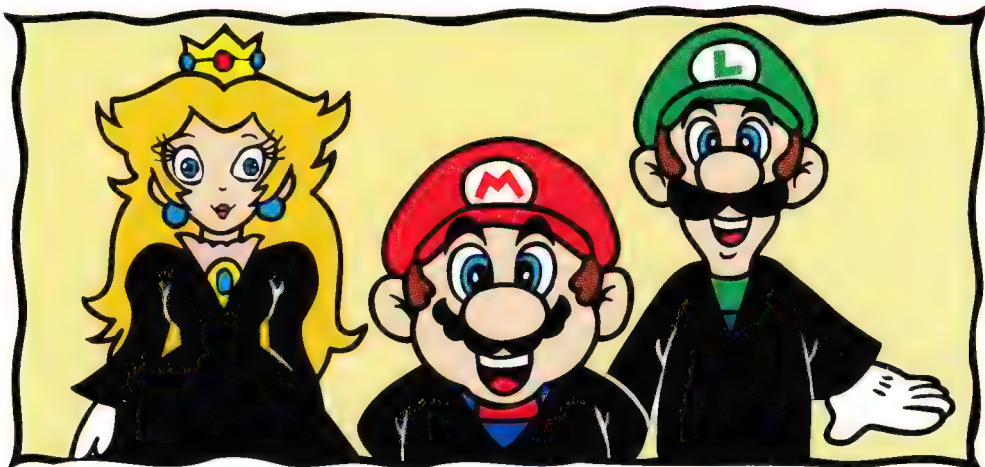
How many justices are on the United States Supreme Court?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Six
- 2** Nine
- 3** Twelve



The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the U.S. Its one chief justice and eight associate justices rule on cases brought before them.

2

There are nine justices on the Supreme Court.



© Collection, The Supreme Court Historical Society

The Constitution provided for a Supreme Court, but left its organizing to Congress. The Judiciary Act of 1789 set up our court system. It gave the Supreme Court the task of determining whether federal, state, and local governments follow the rules set down in the Constitution.

Becoming a Justice

Supreme Court justices are appointed by the President, with the con-

Since 1869, the Supreme Court, like this one of 1994, has consisted of nine justices.

sent of the Senate. Once appointed, a justice may stay in office for life.

Justices in Action

The Supreme Court reviews cases that were decided in lower courts to determine whether or not the lower court decision was “constitutional”—in keeping with the laws of

the U.S. Constitution. The nine justices must interpret the meaning of rules in the Constitution or laws enacted by Congress and apply them to such cases. The court can confirm or reverse lower court decisions.

What is heraldry?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A brand of hair dryer
- 2** A type of hairless dog
- 3** Symbols that represent a person, family, business, or institution

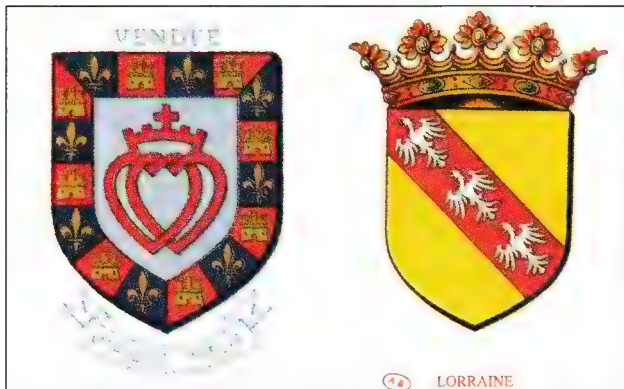


Heraldry

Since the 1100s, coats of arms have represented people, businesses, and institutions. A coat of arms is a group of symbols with particular significance to the person or group they represent.



Heraldry is the use of symbols to represent a person, family, business, or institution.



Coats of arms often include symbols representing family traits, such as birds for peace or a lion for strength, or the name Lyon. What symbols would your family's crest have?

The symbols of a coat of arms are usually displayed on a shield-shaped background and accompanied by a motto, or slogan.

Handy in Battle

Knights wore suits of armor that covered their heads and bodies, making it impossible for a soldier to find his leader in battle. So over the armor a knight

added a surcoat, or coat of arms—a sleeveless shirt decorated with the knight's symbol. The same symbol was put on his shield, banner, and covering for his horse, so the knight could be recognized.

Create a Coat of Arms

In the Middle Ages, sym-

bols on coats of arms were like codes. Every line or dot had meaning. Even colors were significant. Try designing your own coat of arms with symbols to represent your interests and personality.

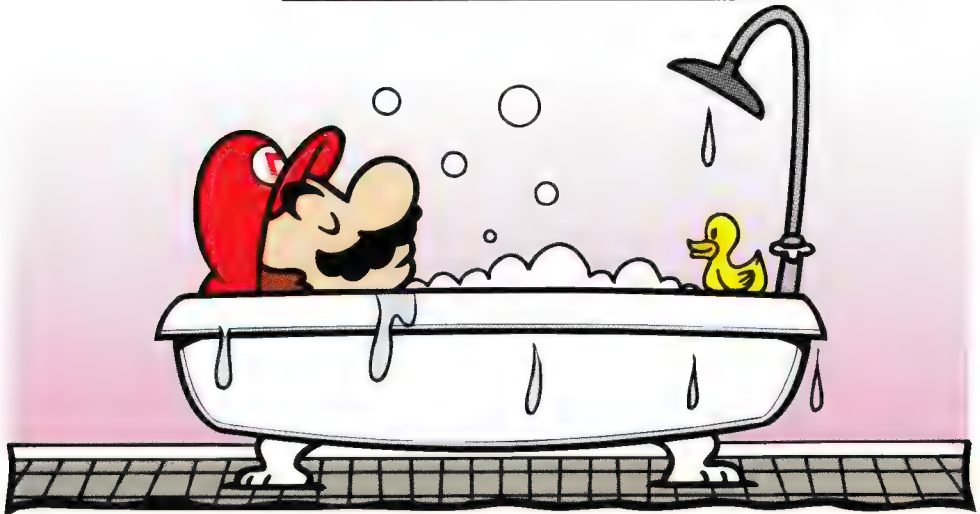
In the city, where does water go when it goes down the drain?



SOCIAL LIFE



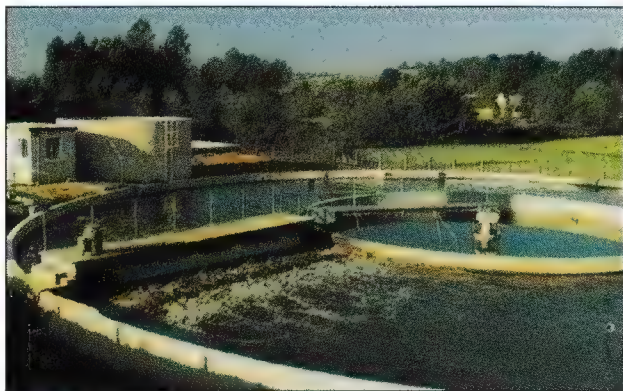
- 1** Directly into the ocean
- 2** Through a sewer system
- 3** To large underground storage tanks



Sewers

Most water in schools and homes is used to carry away waste. The water and the waste it carries is called sewage. In most U.S. cities, a system of sewer pipes under the streets carries this sewage away.

2 In a city, after water goes down the drain, it goes through a sewer system.



© Jalani / Explorer

Water moving through a treatment plant goes through multiple purification processes to assure that when it's pumped back out of the plant, it's pollution-free.

Sewer Systems

Sewers collect rain water that falls in the street and becomes polluted, as well as the used water from city buildings. The used water is more harmful because it may contain human or animal waste, chemicals from factories, and other toxic

substances. A network of underground sewer pipes gathers the rain water from gutters and waste water from drains, and channels it to a treatment plant. Special pumps regularly scrub the sewer pipes.

Sewage is full of disease-carrying bacteria. So in most cities, the sewage travels through the sewer system to a water treatment plant. There the water is cleaned and the bacteria is killed. The treated water can then be sent out into reservoirs, streams, lakes, rivers, or the ocean.

What is graphology?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** The study of charts and graphs
- 2** The study of a person's handwriting
- 3** The study of ancient photographs



Graphology

Graphologists say the way you write your name reflects your personality. Large, clear letters say you're proud to be you. If they're tiny and scrawled, you might be shy or lack confidence.

Your handwriting can tell a graphologist all sorts of things about you—your age, the condition of your health, even how nervous you are. For example, when you're taking a test you might press the pen to the paper harder than when you're writing a note to a friend.

Who Uses Graphology?

Some people believe writing reflects personality.

2 Graphology is the study of a person's handwriting.



Teachers may instruct children in the proper way to make the letters, but how each child writes reflects a little of his or her personality.

Every stroke of the pen, from the way you sign your name to the way you dot your i's and cross your t's, might be a clue to your character. Many psychologists use graphology to learn about their patients' personalities without asking them direct questions. So what does your hand-

writing say about you?

Scientific Graphology

Some graphologists help the police in forgery cases. By studying and comparing handwriting samples, graphologists may determine who wrote a particular document.

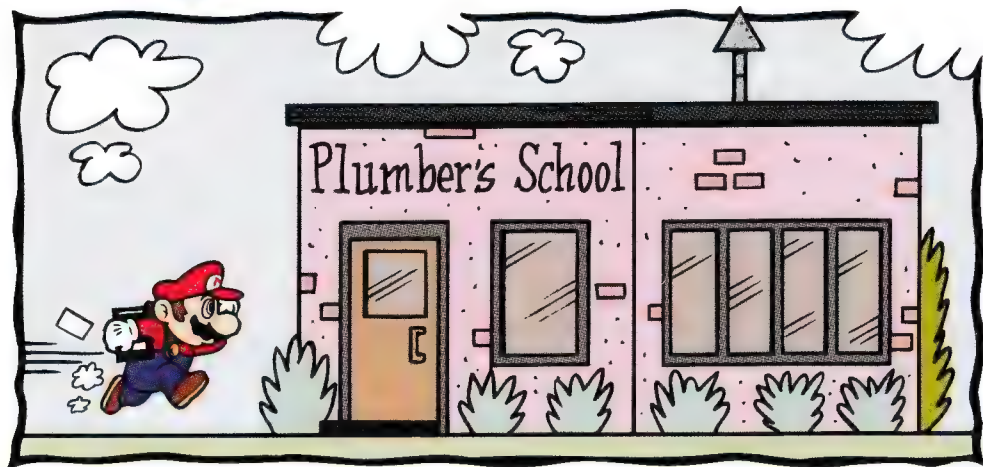
When were American children required by law to attend school?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 After 1850
- 2 Before 1800
- 3 In 1776



Public Schools

Compulsory school laws, passed by U.S. states after 1850, require children to attend school until a certain age or until they complete a certain grade. Today, most states require school attendance from ages 7 to 16.



After 1850, states began to pass laws requiring children to attend school.



Most students are required to attend school until age 16.

In colonial America, most children attended private schools or were educated in their homes. In 1647, Massachusetts passed the first law requiring establishment of public schools. Towns with 50 or more families were required to start elementary schools for all children; towns with 100 or more families were

required to set up secondary Latin grammar schools to prepare boys for college.

Public School Growth

Demand for public schools increased in the early 1800s because Americans realized their nation's well-being depended on having educated citizens. Also,

labor unions demanded free schools for the children of laborers. To pay for the schools, communities collected property taxes and laws were passed making school attendance compulsory.

What is etymology?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 The study of insects
- 2 The study of word origins
- 3 The study of behavior

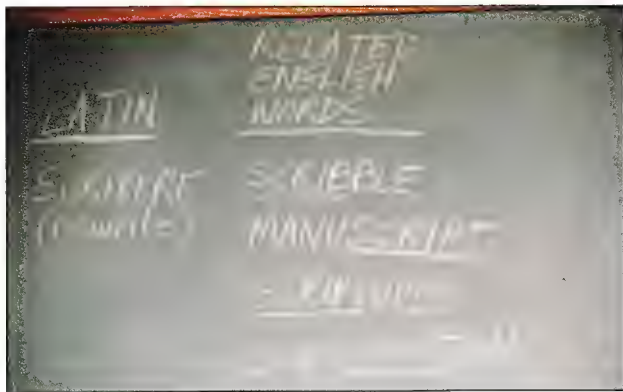


Words

Language constantly develops with our need for words to describe events and objects in our lives. Many new words have origins, or roots, in ancient languages such as Latin or Greek.

2

Etymology is the study of the origin and history of words.



© Nathan Oshin

An etymologist traces the development of language. Take the word *mother* for example. It stems from the Latin word *mater*. The same Latin word developed differently in different languages: *madre* in Spanish; *mère* in French; *mutter* in German.

New Words

Even words that are new to the English language can

New words constantly creep into our language. Your great-great-grandparents never heard of a video or an astronaut.

have ancient origins. *Video* comes from the Latin word *vidēre*, meaning *to see*. *Astronaut* comes from two Greek words—*astron*, meaning *star*, and *naut*, meaning *sailor*. So, an astronaut is someone who sails among the stars. Sometimes words are created by combining existing

words. When people in England during the early 1900s needed a word to describe air pollution from factories, they combined *smoke* and *fog* to come up with *smog*—a word that's still with us today.

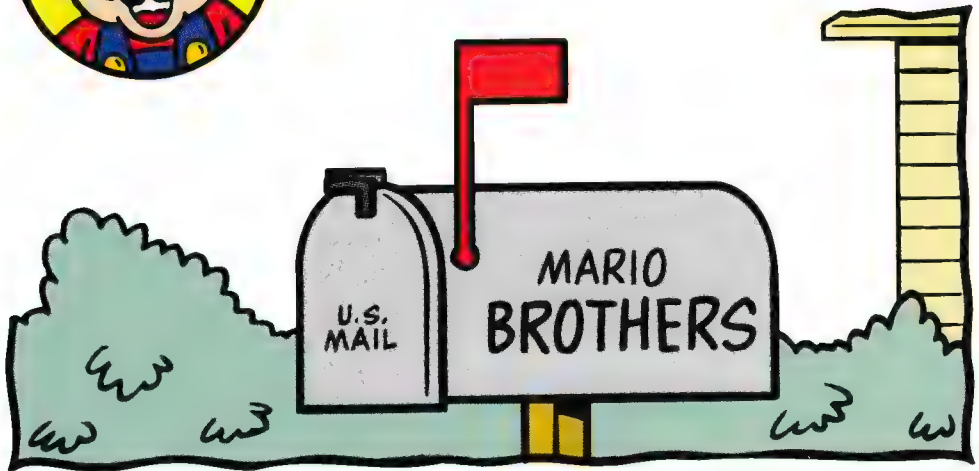
When did people first begin to use family names?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 About 1400 A.D.
- 2 About 1200 B.C.
- 3 About 2800 B.C.



Names

China's Emperor Fuxi ordered the use of family names around 2800 B.C. Despite this, the use of family names didn't become common until the Middle Ages.

3 In about 2800 B.C., the Chinese began to use family names.



© Nathan Osham

During the Middle Ages, European nobles took family names to set them apart from common people. Each name was hereditary and called attention to one's ancestors. Soon ordinary people began to use family names too.

What's in a Name?

Ordinary people's family names weren't inherited, they were descriptive. So the son of William

Do you know how your family name came to be?

Richards might be called Edward Williamson, or Edward, son of William. Family names also came from a person's residence or occupation. A town with many Johns might have a John Hill, who lives on the hill, John Brook, who lives by the brook, and John Forest

who lived guess where? Names that indicate occupations include Baker, Taylor, and Carpenter. Smith was and is the most common family name—Schmidt in German, Lefevre in French, and Ferraro in Italian.

What is the National Guard?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Volunteer army and air militia units
- 2 Police at National Airport in Washington, D.C.
- 3 The former name of the Boy Scouts of America



National Guard

The National Guard was established in 1903, and the Air National Guard in 1947. It acts as a local army in times of emergency.

Members of the National Guard receive military training like soldiers in the United States Army and Air Force. But National Guard members are not career soldiers, they're volunteers. Most have jobs outside the military and perform their National Guard duties when called. Most often, National Guard units are called upon to help during natural disasters or civil disturbances, such as riots.

In Action

When the state of Florida



The National Guard are volunteer army and air militia units.



Militias, or volunteer armies, have existed in the U.S. since colonial times, but the National Guard is our official citizens' militia.

was hit by Hurricane Andrew several years ago, the National Guard stepped in to help. Units patrolled the streets to prevent looting and vandalism, stood guard at shopping malls and businesses, and provided emergency services for people who were injured or left homeless by

the storm. Usually the National Guard's duties are confined to the U.S., but occasionally it is called on to assist the Army in combat. Some National Guard units were called to active duty during the Gulf War.

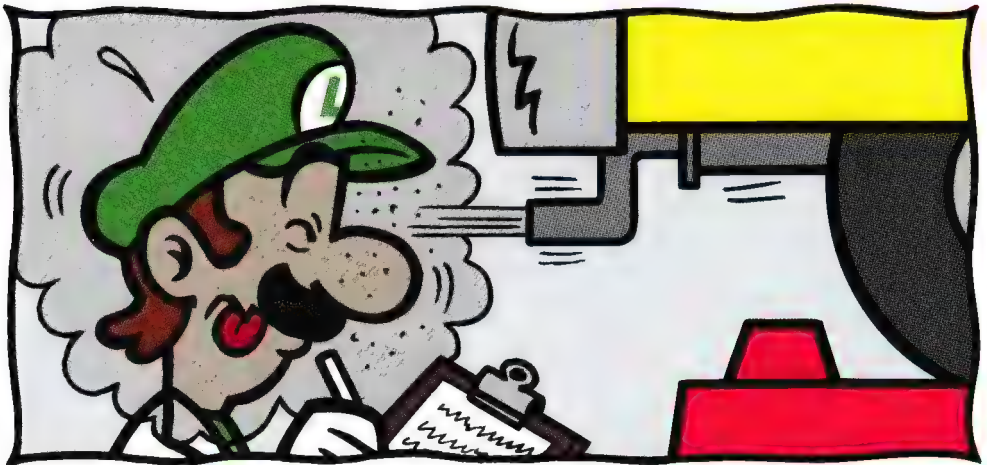
Who studies pollution and its effects?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Ecologist
- 2 Economist
- 3 Ectomorph



Ecology

Ecology is the science that examines relationships between organisms and their environment.

Ecologists study how forces, such as pollution, affect these relationships.

Different environments, such as deserts, swamps, and polar regions, have different characteristics which attract certain plants and animals to them. An environment and its organisms together is called an ecosystem. Within each ecosystem everything works together. Plants grow because the soil has the proper conditions for their growth. Herbivores thrive because the plants they like to eat



An ecologist studies effects of pollution on the environment.



Pollution of our air, water, and land can disrupt the balance of Earth's ecosystems.

grow where they live, and so on. All the elements in an ecosystem are interrelated—you can't have one without the others.

Pollution

Usually ecosystems run smoothly, but when one element in the ecosystem is removed it can destroy

the balance of the whole system. This is the danger of pollution. It's a chain reaction with disastrous results. That's why ecologists keep a close eye on the pollutants in our air, water, and land.

Which is California's island prison?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Alcatraz
- 2 Alamo
- 3 Alhambra



Alcatraz

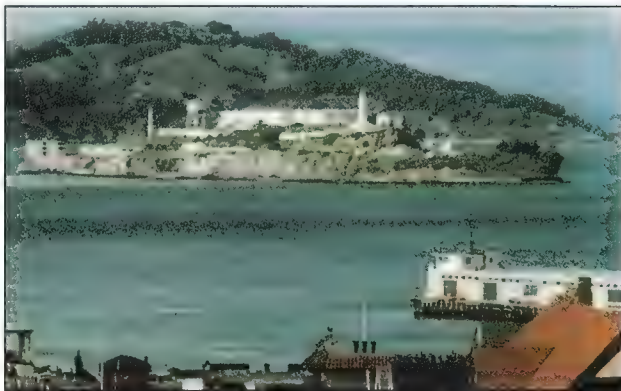
Though it hasn't housed prisoners since 1963, Alcatraz remains one of the best known prisons in the U.S. It once held the most dangerous prisoners, like Al Capone and George "Machine Gun" Kelly.

Alcatraz Island, located in San Francisco Bay, was originally called Isla de los Alcatrazes. The name means Isle of the Pelicans—who were its only residents when Spanish explorer Juan Manuel de Ayala landed on the island in 1775. In 1934 it became a maximum security federal prison.

Life in Alcatraz

Its island location made

1 Alcatraz is the name of California's famous island prison.



© Golden Gate National Recreation Area / National Park Service Photo

At one time Alcatraz was the nation's toughest maximum security prison.

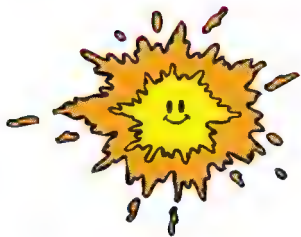
escape almost impossible. Alcatraz is 1.5 miles (2.4 km) offshore, separated from the coast by rough, icy-cold waters. Thirty-nine prisoners attempted escape from Alcatraz. Seven were killed, five were missing and presumed drowned, the rest were captured. Although prison conditions were harsh, Alcatraz

allowed prisoners to take warm showers. This wasn't for their comfort; it was to keep them from training for escape through the icy Bay water. High costs closed the prison in 1963. Today it's a museum, and a popular San Francisco tourist attraction.

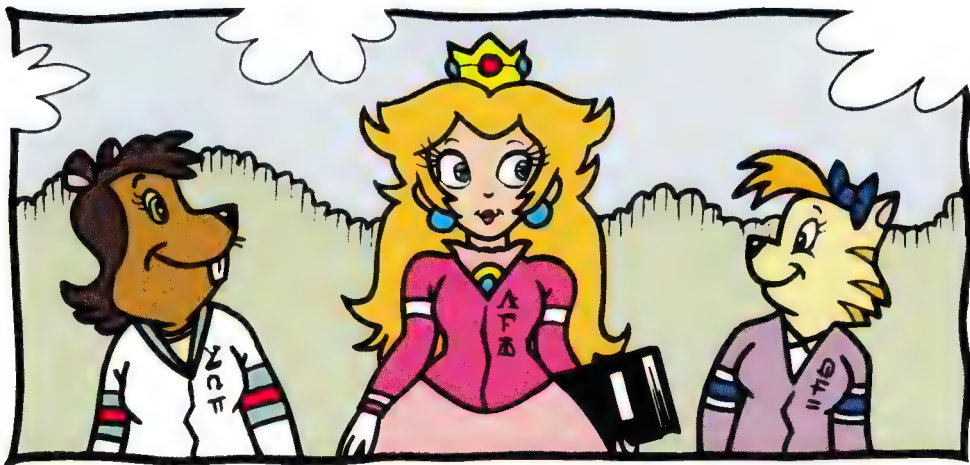
Which is a social, professional or honorary organization for women?



THE HUMAN BODY



- 1 Sorority
- 2 Seniority
- 3 Sophistry



Sorority

The word sorority comes from the Latin word *soror*, or sister. A sorority is a type of sisterhood; its members are sorority sisters. Similar groups for men are fraternities, from the Latin word *frater*, or brother.



A social, professional or honorary organization for women is sometimes called a sorority.



© P. Burlet / Spal Image

Sororities are an important part of life on American college campuses.

Sororities and fraternities are identified by a series of Greek letters. Some of the more prominent sororities are Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, and Pi Beta Phi. The oldest sorority in the U.S. is Alpha Delta Pi, founded in 1851. The letters usually stand for a Greek motto expressing the mission of the group.

Sorority Rush

On campus, sororities run social functions, work for charity and civic organizations, and are part of student government. Most own houses where sisters may live. Women decide whether or not to join a sorority in their first or second years of college. Would-be members, or

“pledges,” perform various tasks—some serious, some silly—to prove loyalty to the house. At the end of the pledge period, the women are inducted as sorority sisters, and receive sorority pins. Once inducted, they remain sorority sisters for life.

What is a fable?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 A small mink
- 2 A tale that teaches a moral
- 3 A story that uses nonsense words



Fables

Since ancient times, fables have been used to teach morals—the right thing to do. The most famous are credited to a 6th-century B.C. Greek named Aesop.



A fable is a tale that teaches a moral or virtue.



© Karen Yaroosh

Aesop's fables are favorites of children around the world.

Fables are short tales in which characters, usually animals with human personalities, teach a moral. The moral may be understood by the story action or spelled out at the end. For example, the moral of Aesop's fable of the tortoise and the hare is slow and steady wins the race.

Fable or Folk Tale?

Aesop's fables are told around the world and are printed in many languages. Stories that are

told and passed from generation to generation are called folk tales, so many people think of fables as folk tales. Beast tales from medieval times, in which a cunning fox hero outsmarts a wolf or other powerful animal, are fables. So are Buddhist

tales from India, known as Jatakas. Uncle Remus stories, in which Brer Rabbit uses his brain to outwit the bigger and stronger Brer Fox and Brer Bear, are American fables.

What do French citizens celebrate on July 14th?



SOCIAL LIFE



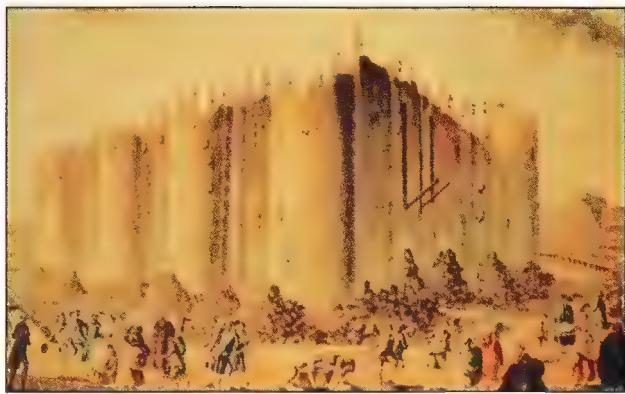
- 1 The Queen's birthday
- 2 The end of school
- 3 Bastille day



Bastille Day

The Bastille, a fortress in Paris, was where citizens who opposed the king were imprisoned. A hated symbol of persecution, it was captured by the people during the French Revolution.

3 On July 14th, French citizens celebrate Bastille Day.



On July 14, 1789, the angry French citizens rebelled against the monarchy and stormed the Bastille.

Built in 1370, the Bastille was almost empty when stormed by angry citizens on July 14, 1789. Once they took control of the Bastille, they began to destroy it. They later gave the key to George Washington, who had just become the first President of the United States, a country that had just

fought and won its own revolution for freedom.

National Holiday

Bastille Day is the most important French national holiday—similar to our Independence Day. On Bastille Day in France people dance in the streets

and play music to celebrate having won the right to a democratic government. There's also a parade through the Place de Bastille, outside that historic building.

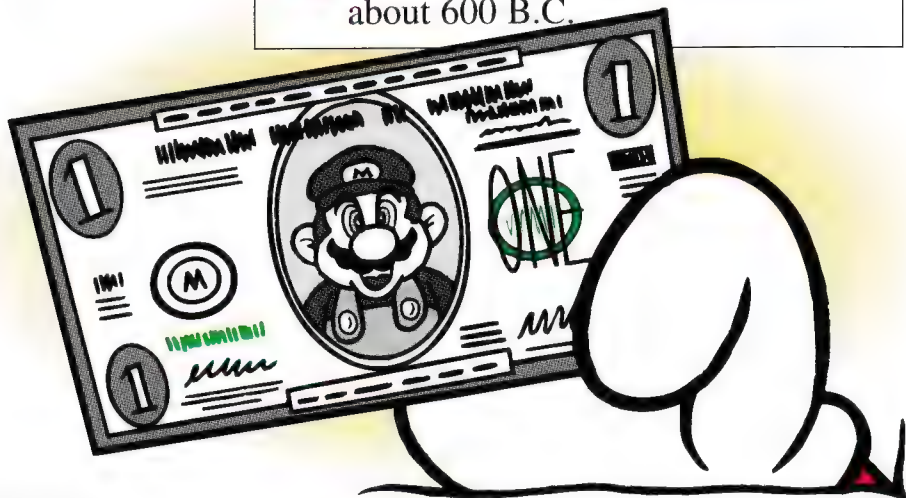
Has money always existed?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Yes, fossils of wooden coins used millions of years ago have been unearthed.
- 2** No, the first coins were issued in about 600 B.C.



Money

The oldest coins, from the 600s B.C., were made in Lydia, now a part of Turkey. The oldest paper money, from the 800s A.D., was made in China.

Before people used money, or currency, they bartered or traded to get what they needed. For example, a person who raised vegetables might trade some with a carpenter in exchange for furniture.

Legal Tender

The first coins were bean-shaped globs of electrum, a blend of silver and gold. They took the place of goods in trading. The Lydian government certi-

2 No, money as we know it has not always existed: the first coins were issued in about 600 B.C.



© J. Stockshooter / Hoo-Qin

In the 1200s Marco Polo brought paper money back from China, but Europeans didn't start making it until the 1600s.

fied the value of each coin so people could trade fairly. Soon traders from outside Lydia accepted the coins in place of bartering materials, which prompted other countries to make their own coins.

Money in the U.S.

In 1632, Massachusetts Bay Colony was the first

American colony to make coins. Colonists also used Spanish silver "pieces of eight," that were cut into eight wedges, or bits, to make change. Two bits made a quarter, four bits a half dollar, and so on.

What are crown jewels?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Precious stones on royal crowns
- 2 Colorful bird head feathers
- 3 Royal ornaments and jewelry used in ceremonies of state



Crown Jewels

Crown jewels are an assortment of royal ornaments used or worn during coronations, weddings, funerals, important national events, and holidays. They also include the collections of personal jewelry that accompany royal offices.

3 Crown jewels are royal ornaments and jewelry used in ceremonies of state.



The British crown jewels—on display in the Tower of London in England—include St. Edward's Crown and the Royal Scepter with the Star of Africa diamond.

Presents for Royalty

Ever since there have been kings and queens, there have been collections of jewelry which have passed from one royal family and country to another. The jewels change hands at weddings and births, and sometimes when countries form

alliances. Some crown jewel collections still belong to royal families, others now belong to governments. In the 1920s, after its monarchy was dissolved, the Russian government attempted to sell the country's crown jewels. This spectacular

collection, made up primarily of diamonds, eventually was put on display in the Kremlin, although a few of the stones were sold in England.

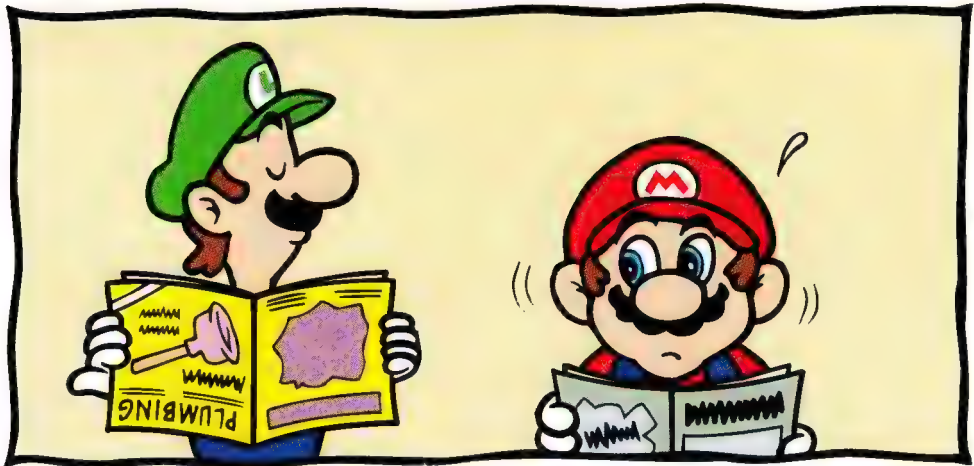
What is illiteracy?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 A form of seasickness
- 2 The inability to read and write
- 3 The cleaning of public parks



Illiteracy

Literacy is the ability to read and write.

The inability to read and write is called illiteracy. Today, nearly one-third of all people in the world over fifteen years old are illiterate.



Illiteracy is the inability to read and write.



In all nations, literacy is recognized worldwide as a means to achieving greater economic well-being.

ple learned to read.

Educated Employees

The need for literacy increased during the Industrial Revolution, beginning in the 1700s. At that time, many people moved from farms to cities to take jobs in factories. They had to be able to read and write to do their jobs.

Literacy is still a very important issue, especially for developing countries. A country's literacy rate can determine how advanced its business and industry will be. And the more educated people are, the more likely they are to take care of their health.

Until the 1400s learning to read and write was a privilege reserved only for nobles, church leaders, and wealthy people. Books were scarce and expensive because they were copied by hand. It sometimes took several years to copy one book! In 1440 Johannes Gutenberg from Germany developed the printing press, which made it easier and less costly to make books. As books became more available, more peo-

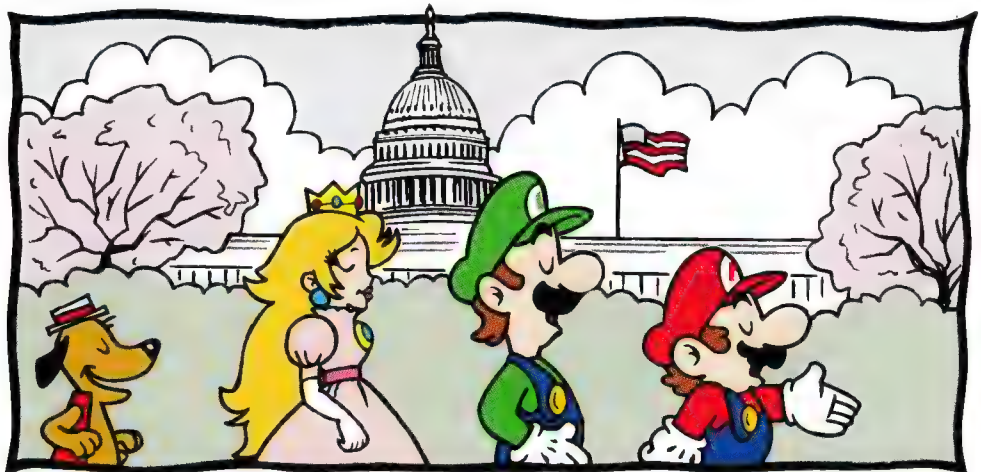
Who organized the 1963 March on Washington?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 2 Jessie Jackson
- 3 A. Philip Randolph



The March on Washington

In 1963 the United States Congress was debating whether or not to pass the Civil Rights Act. On August 28, 1963, an African American, A. Philip Randolph, organized a march of 200,000 people in support of this legislation.

3

A. Philip Randolph organized the 1963 March on Washington.



More than 200,000 persons participated in the 1963 "March on Washington" demonstration.

The March on Washington was biggest demonstration ever held in our nation's capitol. Of the 200,000 people who participated in the march, 75 percent were African American and 25 percent were Caucasian. The main theme was ending racism and segregation, the public separation of

blacks and whites.

Historical Words

At the end of the march the crowd gathered at the Lincoln Memorial to listen to speeches. On that day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke words that would be remembered by people everywhere:

"I have a dream my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!"

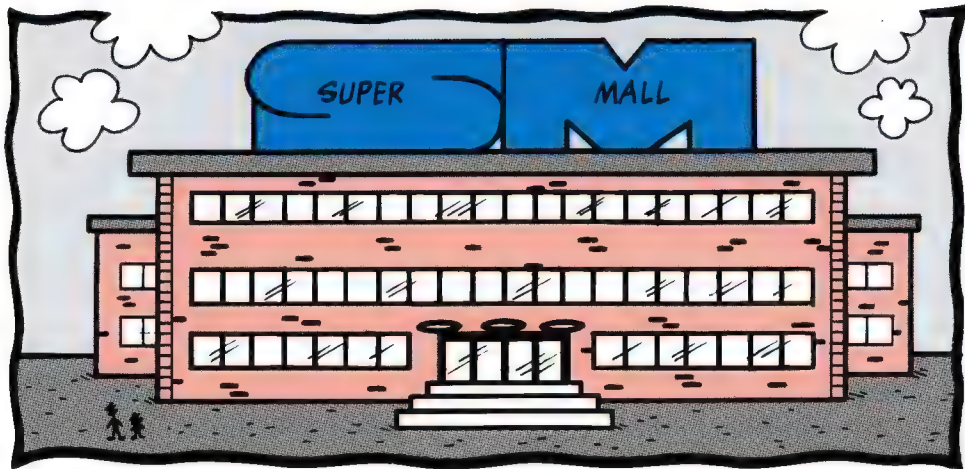
What is a shopping mall?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A group of independent stores and services, which includes a parking lot
- 2** A giant store which sells everything from food to shoes



Shopping Mall

Today shopping is a popular pastime. People go to malls not only to buy what they need, but also to meet and spend time with friends, escape bad weather, and even go skating!

During most of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, cities were the most dynamic areas, in terms of industry, business, and commerce. When people started moving to suburbs in the 1950s, many inner-city stores followed them and relocated into suburban shopping malls.

Today there are malls all over the world. In warmer areas like California, there

1 A shopping mall is group of independent stores and services, which includes a parking lot.



© Len Sman

Many people feel that the biggest advantage to shopping malls is being able to do all your shopping in one place.

are open-air where individual stores are joined by outside walkways. In cold climates, malls are often enclosed in large buildings and individual stores are connected by a series of ramps, stairs, escalators, and indoor walkways. Some malls even offer

entertainment, such as small musical ensembles, fashion shows, and contests for children. Visitors to the Mall of America in Bloomington, Minnesota, can even go ice skating on an indoor rink!

What is an assembly line?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 A group of modern dancers
- 2 A sewing technique
- 3 A manufacturing system



Assembly lines

Assembly line production is usually used in factories that make large or complex products, such as cars or stereos. Each worker on the line performs just one particular task, contributing his or her special skill toward the creation of a finished product.

Assembly line techniques were developed primarily in the United States. Assembly lines were established in textile factories, iron foundries, canning factories, meat-packing plants, and hardware manufacturing plants.

3 An assembly line is a manufacturing system.



© Len Sirman

Every worker brings his or her special skills to an assembly line.

Perfected by Ford

Henry Ford, head of the Ford Motor Company, perfected assembly line techniques. He created assembly lines for the production of an entire car. Soon the manufacturers of other products requiring careful and precise assembly, such as refrigerators, radios,

and washing machines, began to adopt Ford's methods.

Though assembly lines are efficient, they can be boring for assembly line workers who must perform the same task over and over, every day.

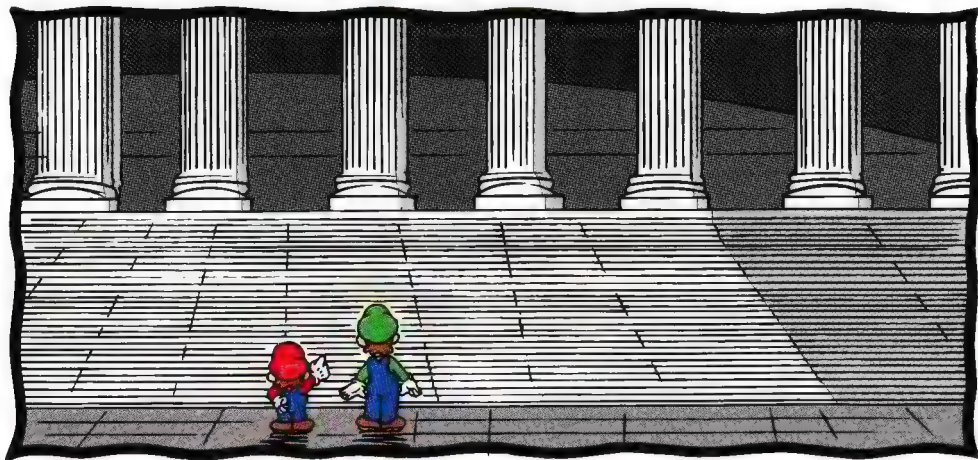
What is the American Civil Liberties Union?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** An organization that works to protect Americans' rights and freedoms
- 2** An association of weekly newspapers
- 3** A textile workers' union



ACLU

The American Civil Liberties Union was originally founded to defend conscientious objectors—people who were opposed to fighting—during World War I (1914-1918).

Today the ACLU is involved in a variety of issues, including women's rights, reproductive freedom, art censorship, children's rights, national security, and prison reform. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) works to protect constitutional rights and freedoms in the U.S. The group's national headquarters are in New York City, and there are also ACLU offices in

1 The ACLU, is an organization working to protect Americans' rights and freedoms.



DEFENDANT	LOCATION
SPECIFIC WARNING REGARDING INTERROGATIONS	
1. You HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.	
2. ANYTHING YOU SAY CAN AND WILL BE USED AGAINST YOU IN A COURT OF LAW.	
3. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO TALK TO A LAWYER AND HAVE HIM PRESENT WITH YOU WHILE YOU ARE BEING QUESTIONED.	
4. IF YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO HIRE A LAWYER ONE WILL BE APPOINTED TO REPRESENT YOU BEFORE ANY QUESTIONING, IF YOU WISH ONE.	
SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT	DATE
WITNESS	TIME
☐ REFUSED SIGNATURE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT P.S. 1,4	

The ACLU has been instrumental in ensuring individual rights and freedom such as an accused person's rights under the Miranda Act.

Washington, D.C. Smaller regional groups are located throughout the U.S.

The ACLU is particularly active in trying to overturn censorship laws. One famous case involving the ACLU was the trial of John Scopes, a Tennessee science teacher who wanted to overturn the law that made

it illegal to teach Darwin's Theory of Evolution. The ACLU has been involved in many famous legal cases, including Brown versus Board of Education, in which the Supreme Court ruled against segregation in schools in the United States.

What is typography?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Personality classification
- 2** The composition of printed material from movable type
- 3** The study of typewriters



TYPE

Typography

Typography is the design and selection of letter forms to be used for the printed text in a book or other publication.

2 Typography is the composition of printed material from movable type.



© Len Sirman

A typesetter checks the layout and typesetting of his newspaper.

on Italian cursive writing now called *Italics*, *slanted letters*. Around 1720, an English influence began to take over the type world. William Caslon, the great typefounder created his first set of type, which became very popular because it was very legible and easy to use. William Caslon, Claude

Garamond, Robert Granjon, and Bertrum Goodhue are a few other designers whose type styles are still used today. Today most type styles are simplified to accommodate the demand for computerized typesetting.

The choice of an appropriate typeface is very important in the design of a publication. Printed matter directed at a mass readership, like newspapers and magazines, require a legible, well-balanced, easy-to-read typeface.

Type is the name used to describe the full range of the alphabet and includes the numeric and punctuation marks necessary for the composition of text.

Font Makers

In 1501, Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer designed a special form of type based

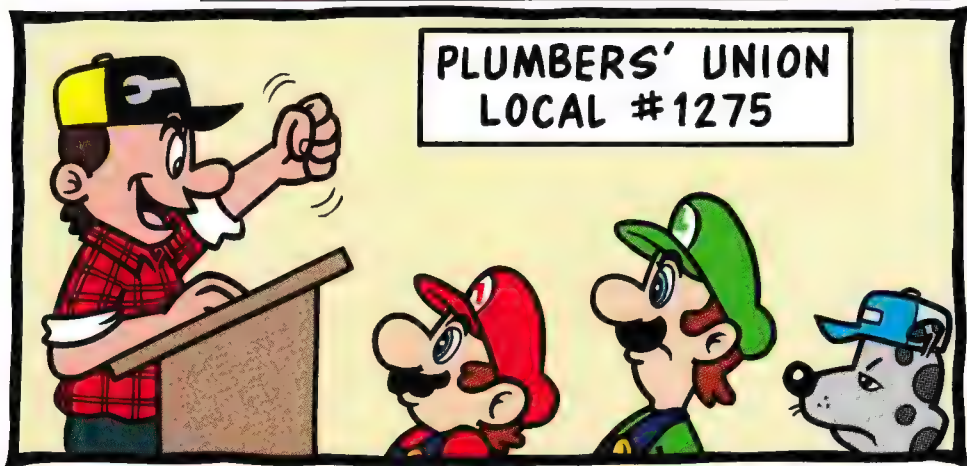
What is a trade union?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** An organization that regulates swap meets
- 2** An organization of workers striving for good working conditions and benefits
- 3** An organization for unemployed workers



Trade Unions

Unions represent workers in a specific trade, industry or occupation. They negotiate with company management to obtain better working conditions for their members.



A trade union is an organization of workers striving for good working conditions and benefits.



© Maglave / Explorer

Most of America's workforce can be divided into two groups, labor and management. Management refers to executives, such as company presidents. Labor includes people who do physical work, such as factory workers, and truck drivers, as well as employees such as cashiers, and actors. Many labor groups have their own unions. People who build cars are

Unions protect the interests of their members. They can also have considerable influence in politics, supporting candidates who they believe will support better working conditions.

represented by the United Auto Workers (UAW). Many truck drivers belong to the Teamsters union. Actors and actresses are represented by the Screen Actors Guild.

Organized Labor

Unions help protect workers from long hours,

unsafe conditions and low wages. One worker alone would have had little chance of changing the system, but by joining together as a union with common goals the workers wield negotiating power.

What agency is in charge of hunting regulations in the U.S.?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- 2 The National Rifle Association
- 3 The Audubon Society



Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service runs national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, ecological field offices, and law enforcement offices to protect our national wildlife.



The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service works to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats.



© Nathan Olskin

Hunters are required to obey posted signs.

A major function of the Fish and Wildlife Service is the identification and recovery of endangered species. Under the Endangered Species Act, a species is considered endangered when it is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened status applies to species at risk of becoming endangered in the near future.

The Service identifies endangered and threatened species by tracking the population of the species and monitoring the condition of its habitat. When the population shrinks drastically, or the habitat becomes unusable, the species might be in jeopardy. Species that

meet the criteria of the Endangered Species Act are placed on the Interior Department's official "List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants." More than 700 native species are currently on the list.

What is a poison control center?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A facility in which poisons are produced
- 2** An emergency information center
- 3** A disposal facility for poisonous materials



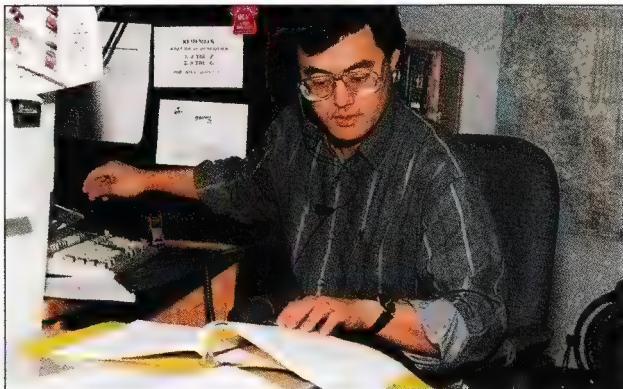
Poison Control

There are about 40 nationally accredited poison control centers providing professional emergency information across the United States.

The first poison control centers in this country were established in the 1950s to respond more quickly and effectively to poison cases. Centers provide information regarding the swallowing of poisons; eye or skin irritation from toxic substances; inhalation of noxious fumes or vapors; plant exposures; animal, insect, snake, and spider bites; food or mushroom poisoning; drug reactions; attempted suicides or drug overdoses; and pets



Poison control centers provide emergency information regarding the effects of poison and appropriate treatment.



© San Francisco Bay Region Poison Control Center

Poison control center staff quickly consult with available resources to help callers.

exposed to poison.

Poison in the Home

Many popular house and garden plants are considered poisonous and can produce symptoms ranging from minor to severe. More than 90 percent of all unintentional poisoning cases in the U.S. occur at home with commonly

used drugs or household products. One of the leading causes of poisoning deaths in children are iron pills. The poison control center instructs its callers to take the appropriate measures to counteract the effect of a specific poison.

Who regulates the distribution of alcohol in the United States?



SOCIAL LIFE



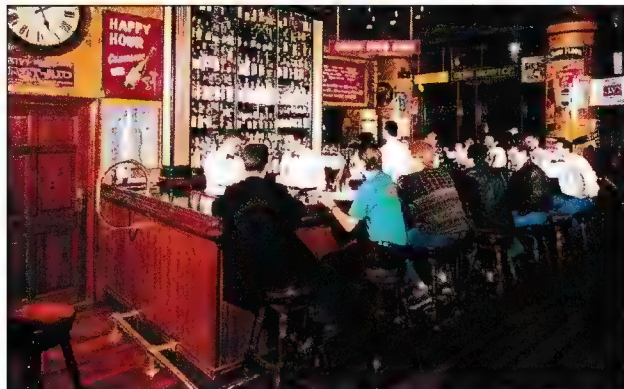
- 1** Owners of liquor stores
- 2** Bartenders
- 3** The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms



Alcohol Regulation

The mission of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), is to make sure that all alcohol, tobacco, and firearms taxes are collected and that tax laws regarding alcohol, tobacco, and firearms are followed.

3 The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms regulates the distribution of alcohol in this country.



Many rules govern the sale, consumption, and transport of alcoholic beverages.

ATF also sees that consumers are told the truth regarding these products, and that trade practices in the alcoholic beverage industry respect the conditions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Blue Laws

In Virginia in 1624, laws

were enacted to regulate personal and public conduct, particularly on Sunday, as a religious observance. These “blue laws,” were so-called because they were written on blue paper. During the Alcohol Prohibition movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries,

several states enacted new types of blue laws governing the sale and use of liquor and tobacco. Even today some states and counties have blue laws that regulate sales of alcohol and other goods on Sunday.

When did men start wearing ties?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** 17th century
- 2** 20th century
- 3** Middle Ages



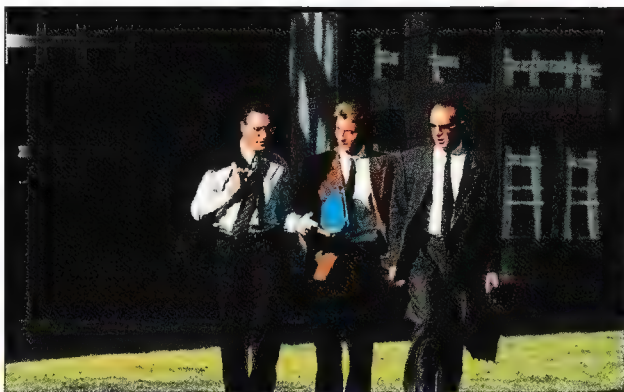
Neckties

The tie as we know it began as a piece of fabric that was knotted at the throat with a colored ribbon and long enough to reach the middle of the chest.

The tie was introduced to the court of Louis XIV by Croat soldiers and was worn long until the 18th century. At that time, men began wearing simple bands around their necks with a bow on the front, much like the bowties that are sometimes worn on formal evening wear today.



Men first wore ties in the court of the French king Louis XIV during the 17th century.



© V. Hazana / Icons Explorer

The 20th-century tie is long and simple. It often adds a splash of color to formal office wear.

Styles of Ties

Not all neckties are long and straight. Some men wear ascots, shorter ties knotted at the throat and tucked into the shirt collar. In the last half of the 20th century, the only thing that has really changed is the width of the standard necktie. It

goes from narrow to wide and back again depending on fashion. Ties also became popular in women's fashion at the end of the 19th century and to a lesser degree in the 1980s.

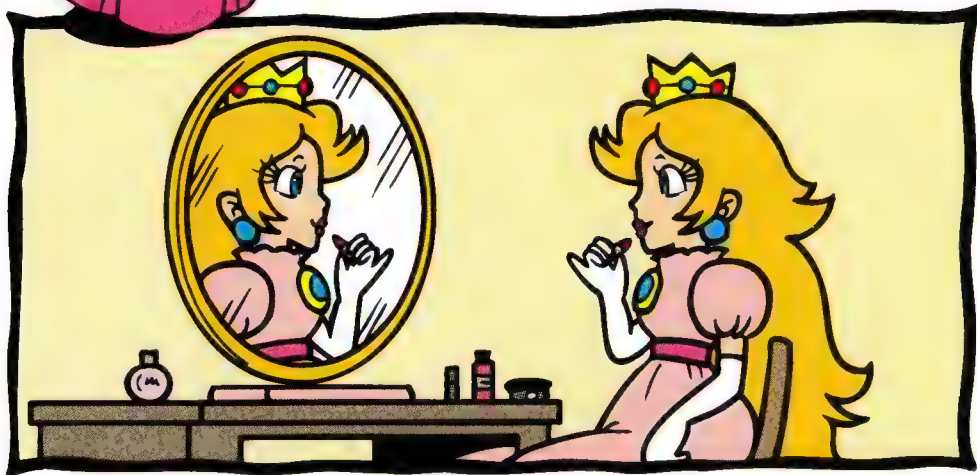
When did people start wearing makeup?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** In ancient Egypt
- 2** In the Victorian era
- 3** In the 1950s



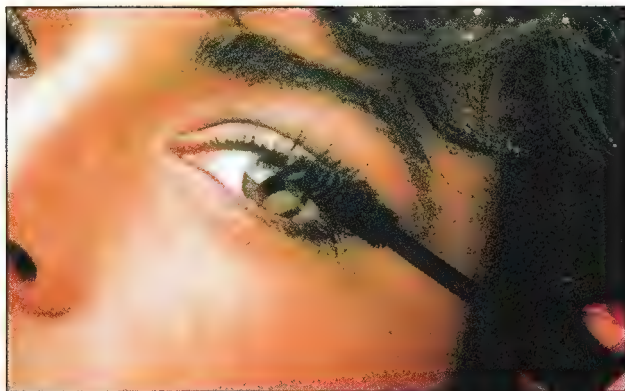
Make-up

The ancient Middle Eastern civilizations lavished attention on the eyes, in part because the cosmetics used served as protection from flies and the Sun's glare.

Lashes, lids, and eyebrows were painted black with kohl, a paste made from soot or lead ore. By the first century AD, the use of cosmetics spread westward when the Crusaders brought them back to Europe. The peak of cosmetic use was reached in 18th-century England and France, where both men and women attempted to create an almost totally artificial appearance. Whitened faces were



The first record of makeup comes from ancient Egypt (around 3000 BC).



© Len Sirman

Makeup is important in theater and movies, because it enhances performers' features and increases the dramatic effect.

etched with blue to bring out the vein lines. The black velvet or silk beauty patch was increasingly used, and patch shapes became larger and more complex. Today, the most commonly used make-up products are base or foundation, concealer, powder, rouge or blusher, eyebrow

pencil, eye shadow, eye liner, mascara, and lipstick.

Product Safety

In the 19th century, researchers began studying the ingredients in cosmetics, which resulted in better and cheaper products on the market.

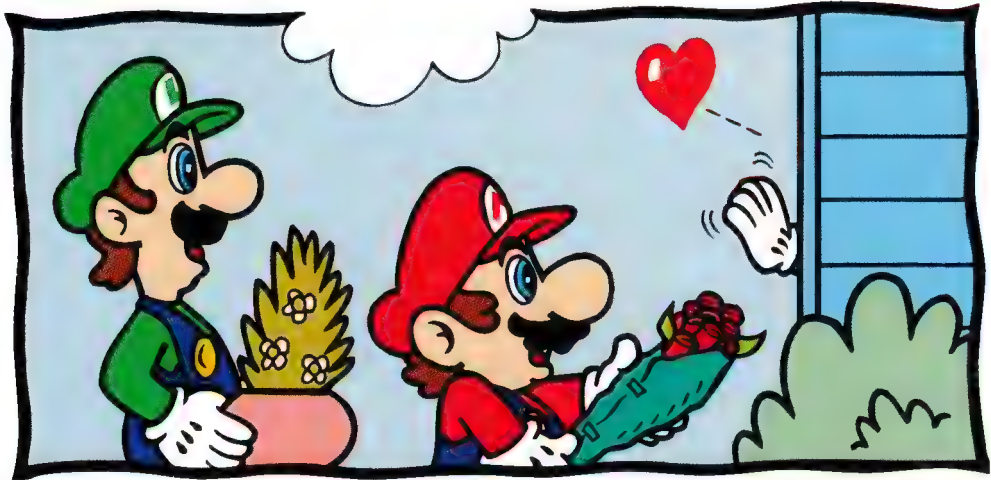
When did we start celebrating Mother's Day in the U.S.?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 1776
- 2 1908
- 3 1946



Mother's Day

The very first Mother's Day celebrations took place in Grafton, West Virginia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Today we observe Mother's Day on the second Sunday in May.

2 Mother's day was first celebrated in the United States in 1908.



© Jacques / Icono Explorer

Many people take Mother's Day as a time to visit or telephone their mothers.

Mothering Sunday, an old English holiday, came before the American Mother's Day. It was a day for churchgoers to return to the church in which they had been baptized.

The American celebration of this day is often reflected in church services, but it is considered a secular, or non-religious holiday.

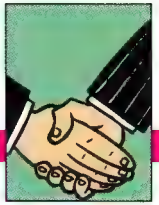
On Mother's Day, children show appreciation for their mothers by presenting them with cards, flowers or gifts, and by taking the time to express their appreciation and love.

Official Proclamation

In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson declared Mother's Day an official national

holiday in the United States. Father's Day became an unofficial holiday in 1924, but wasn't officially declared a holiday until 1966 when Lyndon Johnson was president.

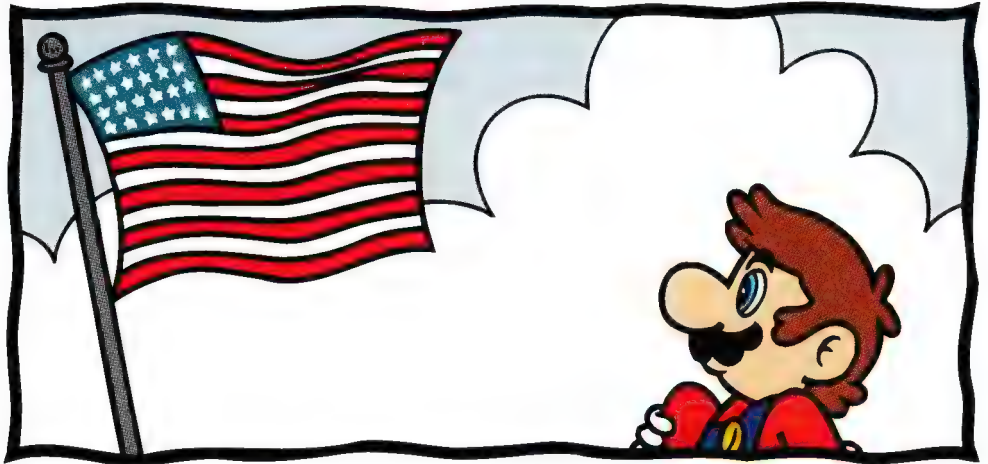
What is the significance of the American flag's design?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** The stars represent our dreams for the future
- 2** There is one star for each state
- 3** There is one star for each president



U.S. Flag

The American Flag is known as the Stars and Stripes. Its colors are red, white, and blue, recalling our history as a British colony.

2 There are fifty stars on our flag today, one for each state.



© Len Sirmun

The American flag is often referred to as the Star-Spangled Banner, the Stars and Stripes, and Old Glory.

On June 14, 1777, Congress made the following resolution: "The flag of the United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with a union of thirteen stars of white on a blue field..."

The stripes symbolized the 13 colonies that originally constituted the United States of America. The stars represented the states in the Union. The

colors are the same as those on the Union Jack, the flag of Great Britain.

Red, White, and Blue

White signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor; and blue, vigilance, perseverance and justice. While the colors have stayed the same over

the life of the American flag, the design has changed with the growth of the country. As new states joined the nation, they were represented by stars on the blue field of the flag.

What is the Salvation Army?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 A freedom-fighting organization
- 2 A worldwide charitable organization
- 3 An animal rights organization



Salvation Army

The Salvation Army is a Christian organization with a semi-military structure. It operates in more than 99 countries today, providing help for the poor and needy.

2 The Salvation Army is a worldwide charitable organization.



© The Salvation Army National Headquarters

The Salvation Army and its activities are financed by voluntary contributions.

The Salvation Army was founded in London in 1865 and became international in 1880 when a group of its members went to the United States and established an American branch in New York City. Later the movement spread and there are now more than 14,000 corps community centers around the world.

Its Many Services

As of 1993 the Salvation Army operated in 99

countries, using more than 125 languages and dialects to preach the word of God. World membership totals more than 3 million people who help others by operating a variety of facilities. There are schools, maternity homes, children's homes, and hotels that give free lodg-

ing and serve free meals. In the United States, other institutions maintained by the Salvation Army include adult rehabilitation centers that help homeless people enter a work program and develop skills.

What is a census?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Agreement in a group
- 2** Another word for decade
- 3** Counting the number of people living in a specific place or area



Census

Censuses are taken by the Government to count the number of people living in a specific area and to find out more about the people who live there. Censuses are also taken to count houses, businesses, crops and other important items.

3 Census usually refers to counting the number of people living in a specific place or area.



© Len Sirmann

Censuses are a way to track population growth or decline.

Census takers count the number of people living in an area and gather information from them such as their age, the number of people living in the home, where they work or go to school and how much money the people in the homes make at their jobs. Censuses are also used by Government Agencies to

count things such as houses, businesses, assets, pets or even crops. This is the way the Government keeps track of the number of people in an area, the number of homes being built or destroyed or the number of businesses and other items they wish to keep a record for. It is important to the

Government to know such things as how fast an area is growing or if it is shrinking, what services may be needed in that area, if the people are making enough money to survive in that area and if new jobs need to be created in an area.

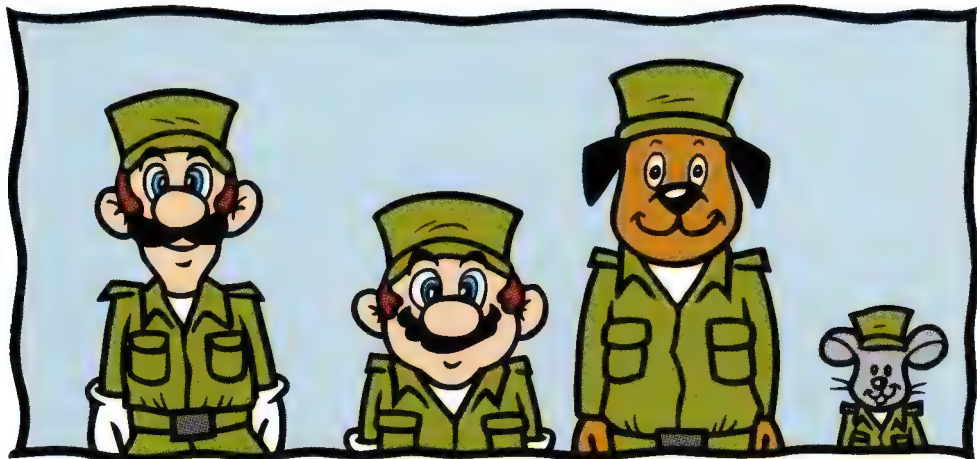
What is a draftee?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A parachute used in high winds
- 2** Someone selected for military service
- 3** An apprentice in the field of drafting



Draftee

Draftees are drafted or selected to serve in the military and must report for duty unless they are officially excused. This is not always the way military personnel are chosen.

2 A draftee is someone who is selected for military service.



Drafting or conscription requires people to report for duty in the armed forces—the military. Systems differ from country to country, and can change according to need for example, some countries institute a draft only when they are at war. Almost all drafts are selective (not everyone is drafted) rather than universal (everyone is drafted). Some countries draft both men and women.

In the military, order, precision and obedience to superior officers are valued, and drills an important part of training.

Purpose of the Draft

The draft is a way to make sure a country has an adequate supply of military personnel. That way, commanding officers do not have to worry about recruiting enough volunteers to meet their needs.

It is possible to be excused

from military service for a variety of reasons, and some countries allow draftees to fulfill their obligations by serving in other areas such as teaching or community service.

What does a bank do?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Safeguards money
- 2 Sells real estate
- 3 Collects taxes



Banking

Banks play an important role in the economy. They offer many services to individuals and companies that want to lend, borrow, save, or transfer money.

T Safeguarding money is one of the things that a bank does.



© Voigt / Schuster Bild Explorer

A bank employee, or teller, assists a customer with his banking business.

Bank Loans

Usually, when you want to buy something you use the money you have to pay for it. But sometimes when people buy very expensive items, like cars or houses, they don't have enough cash to pay for the purchase all at once.

Instead, they borrow money from a bank. The borrower uses the loan to pay for the purchase, then pays back the loan, over time, to the bank.

People deposit money in a savings bank to keep it safe. The amount of money in a bank account is called the balance. To encourage customers to keep money in the bank, the savings bank pays them money based on the amount of the balance. This payment is called interest. Money in the bank doesn't just sit in the vault. The bank may invest it or lend it to other customers.

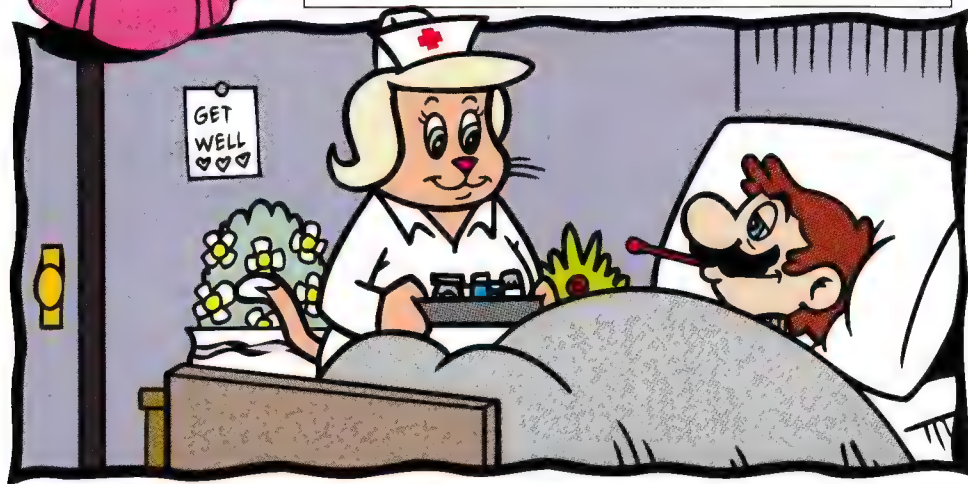
What is a registered nurse?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 A nurse in charge of hospital mail
- 2 A formally trained nurse who has passed a state license examination
- 3 A nurse listed in a directory



Registered Nurse

A registered nurse, or RN, is different from a licensed practical nurse, or LPN. RNs receive a longer, more formal education and usually supervise the LPNs with whom they work.



Registered nurses have received formal nursing education and passed a special licensing examination.



© D. Luria / Photo Research / Explorer

Modern nursing began in the middle of the 19th century, when nursing reformer Florence Nightingale established the Nightingale Training School for Nurses. The demand for nurses increased with the Spanish-American War and World War I. More and more people enrolled in nursing schools. Soon, several university schools of nursing were opened.

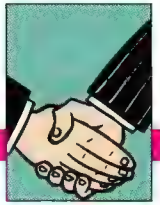
Nurses perform a wide range of duties. Some are technical, such as administering injections and managing complex life-support systems. They may also teach and counsel patients about health care.

War Nurses

With the Great Depression of the 1930s, the demand for nurses decreased. However, demand was renewed by World War II. Since that time, new medications and many types of sophisticated equip-

ment have been developed. Since nurses must know about all new developments in the field of medicine, their training is ongoing.

What is one result of the Americans with Disabilities Act?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** New schools
- 2** More funding for hospitals
- 3** Ramps for people in wheelchairs



The Americans with Disabilities Act

People with disabilities may have a difficult time doing things that other people take for granted, including climbing stairs and opening doors. Now there is a law to make public buildings more accessible.

Passed in 1990, the Americans with Disabilities Act was a giant step forward for people with disabilities. It prohibits discrimination against people with mental and physical disabilities in transportation, public accommodations, employment, and telecommunications. This



The Americans with Disabilities Act has made public buildings more accessible to people in wheelchairs.



Thanks to ramps, people in wheelchairs can get around public buildings, like libraries and shopping malls, more easily.

© Leconte / Jernigan

act, along with many technological and medical advances, has allowed many people to lead more comfortable lives.

Helpful Tools

Talking computers help blind people. Paralyzed people can move and exercise their bodies

using computerized electrical stimulation devices. Thanks to these and many other advances, people with disabilities are able to hold regular jobs, shop and travel by themselves, and compete in sporting events.

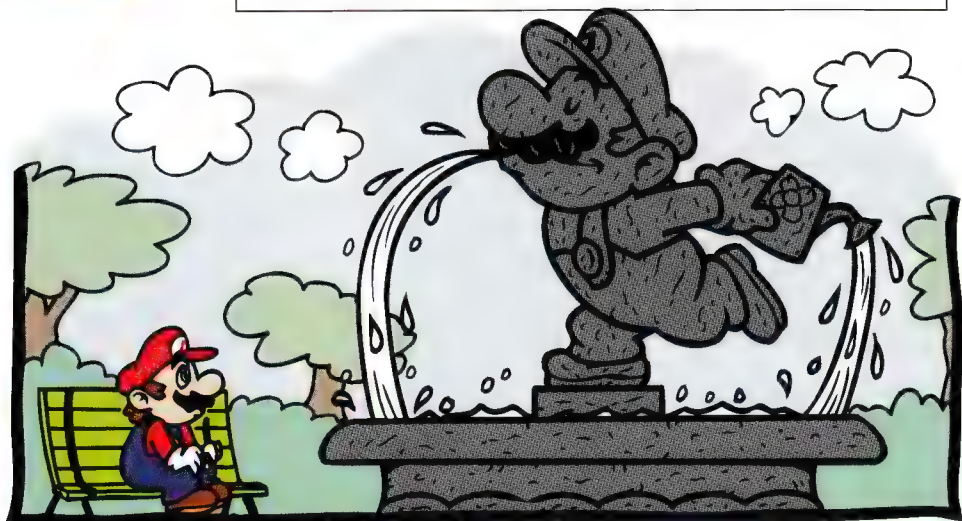
What is urban planning?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Development and organization of cities
- 2 Creation of road maps
- 3 Archiving of national artifacts



Urban Planning

Cities are made up of many different elements, such as houses, stores, schools, factories, office buildings, and airports. Urban planners decide where to build these different elements as a city grows.

Y Urban planning is the development and organization of city land.



© Sittler / Jerrican

Urban planners may need to change parts of cities to ease traffic problems.

Successful Planning

Without urban planning, living in towns and cities would not be as convenient. Urban planners make sure that stores are located close to where people live. They choose land further away for airports and factories that produce lots of noise and unpleasant fumes. In their

designs, urban planners include space for trees, flowerbeds, and benches. They may make sure that new buildings are constructed in the same style as older ones.

As they plan a town or city, urban planners predict how the population

will grow and how people's needs will change. For example, a city with a growing population will need not only more housing, but also more stores and places for people spend their leisure time.

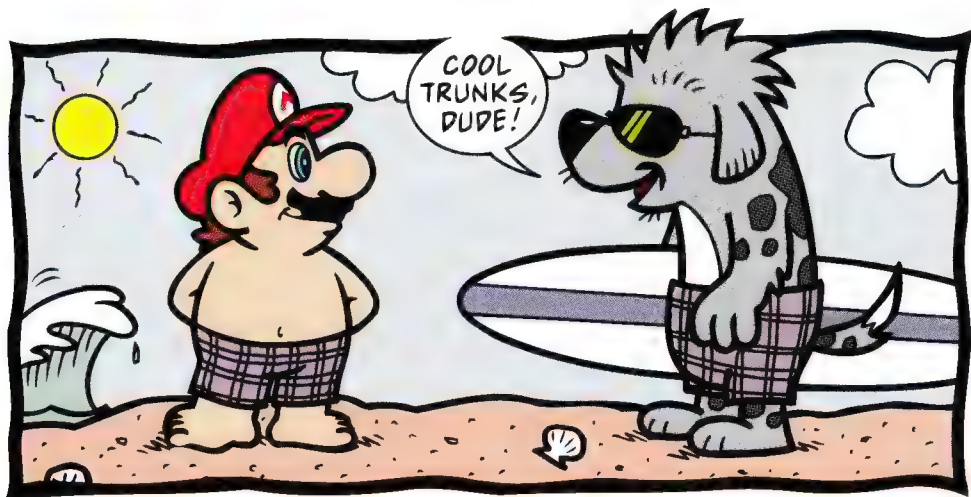
What is slang?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Military code
- 2 Baby talk
- 3 Informal speech



Slang

Language is used in different ways.

There's the formal language you use in compositions or business letters, and there's the more colorful conversational language we call slang.

If you used formal language to describe a person who sits in front of the television, doesn't exercise, and doesn't work, you might say the person is lazy or lackadaisical. But if you used slang, you'd call the person a "couch potato." The formal definitions of "couch" and "potato" don't have anything to do with being lazy, but put them together and they make a word picture that

3 Slang is the informal, casual speech people use in conversation.



© Gaillard / Jernican

There are dozens of slang terms that are commonplace in our language including the shortened word for bicycle, bike.

perfectly describes a lazy person. That's how some slang expressions are born.

Always Changing

Slang evolves faster than formal language. It arises when people need a way to describe a new phenomenon. For example, surfing is a sport involv-

ing a surfboard and ocean waves. But today we call a person who uses a television remote control a "channel surfer" and someone who travels from site to site on the Internet a "Web surfer."

What is a pun?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Play on words
- 2 Holiday party
- 3 Popular hairstyle



Puns

A pun is a joke that twists the language. In a pun, one word is used to mean two or more things that seem unrelated.

i A pun is a humorous play on words.



© Gaillard / Jernean

Shakespeare knew about puns. In *Romeo and Juliet*, the character Mercutio told one just before dying: “Ask for me tomorrow and you shall find a grave man.” In this sentence, the word “grave” has two meanings—it is an adjective meaning serious, and it is also a place where a dead person is buried.

Other Sorts of Humor

Among the other types of verbal humor are jokes and story-length anecdotes, in which the details

“Knock knock! Who’s there?” Knock-knocks are simple jokes that all follow the same pattern. That makes them easy to remember. You can even make up your own and try them out on your friends.

lead up to a single humorous point called the punchline. Humor may be a main element of a novel, in which the details lead not to a single humorous climax but to numerous minor ones.

There are also humorous poems. Poets in the 19th

century wrote rhyming poems called limericks that poked fun at manners and behavior. They presented their limericks aloud, with the last line serving as a sort of punchline.

Did the people of ancient Greece and Rome take baths?

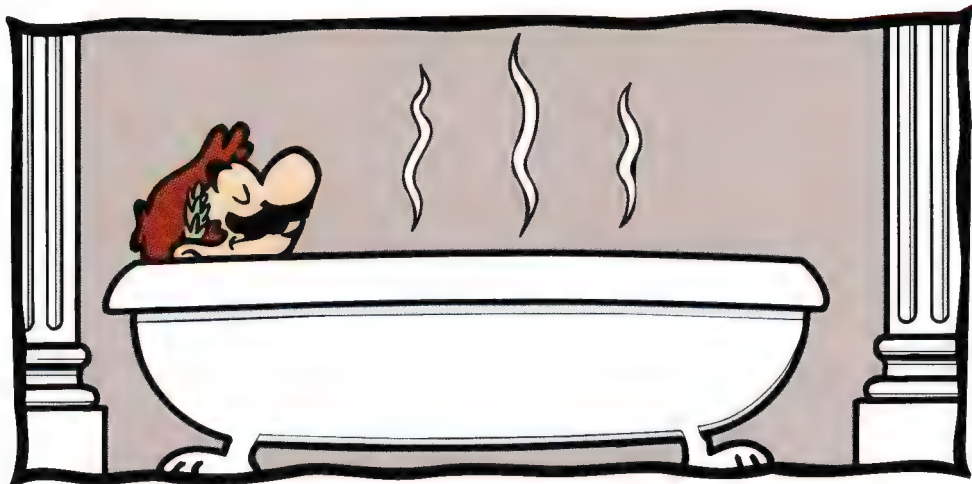


SOCIAL LIFE



1 Yes

2 No



Bathing

People bathe to cleanse their bodies, to relax, and to heal their illnesses. Sometimes baths are part of religious rituals.

Bathrooms are nothing new: People have had separate rooms for bathing since prehistoric times. Wealthy people living in India in 200 B.C. turned bathing into a luxury. Their bathhouses were equipped with dressing rooms, steam rooms with fireplaces, cool underground rooms, and swimming pools. The Romans built elaborate public baths, with areas for steaming, cleansing, and massage. Public baths had religious significance in the time of the Islamic

I Yes, the ancient Greeks and Romans took baths.



© Len Sirman

Wooden bathtubs were replaced by cast iron tubs around 1880. Porcelain and ceramic tubs were introduced in the early 1900s.

empire and inspired Europe's fancy Turkish baths. The bathrooms used by Europeans in medieval times were more primitive: They bathed in wooden tubs only to wash themselves or cure illness. Public bathhouses built during the 14th and 15th centuries included gardens

and large pools.

Modern Baths

Home baths changed very little until the 19th century when portable tubs that had to be filled and emptied by hand were replaced with permanent fixtures equipped with piped-in water.

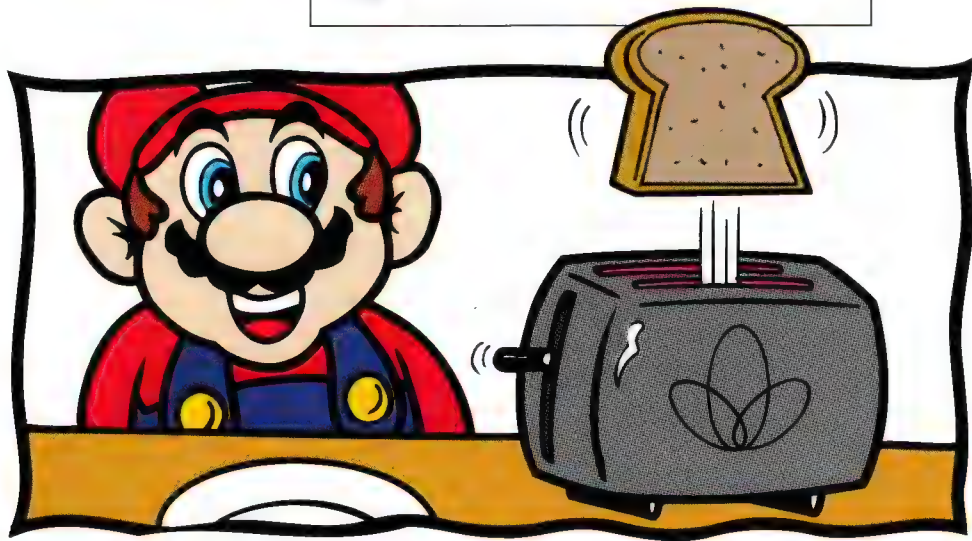
What are appliances?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Decorations for cars
- 2 Machines used in the home
- 3 Historic reference books



Stoves

Stoves produce heat for a specific purpose, usually heating or cooking. Early stoves were used primarily for heating, while food was cooked in large fireplaces.



Appliances are machines used in the home, such as refrigerators, toasters, blenders, and stoves.



© Lefroy / Jernican

Modern appliances make your life a lot easier. Can you imagine washing your clothes by hand or gathering wood every day for the stove, the way your ancestors did?

pecially to fit on top of the holes. In 1742, Benjamin Franklin invented the Franklin stove. Made of cast iron and designed to fit inside a fireplace, it radiated heat well and burned less fuel—wood, charcoal, or coal—than a fireplace.

Modern Stoves

Gas was first used for cooking in the 1840s, and electric ranges were introduced in 1914. Today, ranges are simple to clean, and the heat they provide is easy to control.

In prehistoric times, people cooked food over open fires. Cast iron stoves were first built in China in about 25 A.D. but weren't introduced in Europe until the 1400s. In the American colonies, metal stoves were designed to fit inside a fireplace.

Later, stoves equipped with boiling holes were introduced. Round metal plates on the top surface of these stoves could be lifted off to expose the heat source. Pots were made

What is a confection?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Sweet food product
- 2 Medal bestowed on war heroes
- 3 Fancy hat worn for Easter



Confection

Confection is the word used to describe sweet treats, such as candy, cookies, and cake.

From writings and pictures, we know that people in ancient Egypt made candy. They used honey as a sweetener and added nuts, figs, dates, and spices.

Cane sugar was first used in the Far East. Records show that cane sugar was shipped into Venice, Italy in the middle of the 14th century for making confections. The candy-making industry expanded as sugarcane was cultivated and refined in more and more areas of the world.

I A confection is a sweet food product.



A French candy store — or confiserie displays its sweet, tempting wares.

Candy Ingredients

Candy makers follow recipes to make different types of treats. First, cane and beet sugars are combined with other carbohydrates—corn syrup, corn starch, honey, molasses, or maple sugar—to form a sweet base. Then other ingredients, such as nuts,

chocolate, or fruit, are added. Caramel, for example, is made from brown sugar, butter, corn syrup, and sweetened condensed milk cooked together and then cooled into chewy candy.

What is a bed and breakfast?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Place for travelers to stay and eat
- 2 Fast food restaurant along the highway
- 3 Colonial history museum



Bed and Breakfast

Bed and breakfasts are usually established in large, privately owned homes. Many are located in small, scenic towns where vacationers can go to escape the busy city.

The first hotels developed along travel routes and were simply covered areas near springs or wells where travelers could rest, bathe, and refill their water vessels. During the Roman Empire, hotels called *mansiones* sprang up along the network of Roman highways. Some hotels, or hostels, were run by religious orders and catered to pilgrims traveling to and from the holy city of Rome.

 A bed and breakfast is a place where travelers can rent rooms and eat home-cooked meals.



© Len Simon

Many bed and breakfasts offer luxurious accommodations. Rooms are decorated in unique styles that may reflect a certain country or historical period.

Modern Hotels

The first inn of the American colonies was the Jamestown Inn in Virginia, built around 1610. Most colonial American inns were built beside main roads to make them convenient for travelers. In addition to sleeping rooms for

guests, they provided stables for the guests' horses and carriages.

Today bed and breakfasts, inns, hotels, and motels provide travelers with accommodations and amenities.

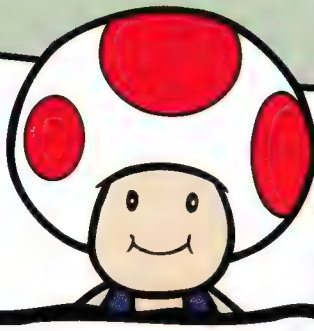
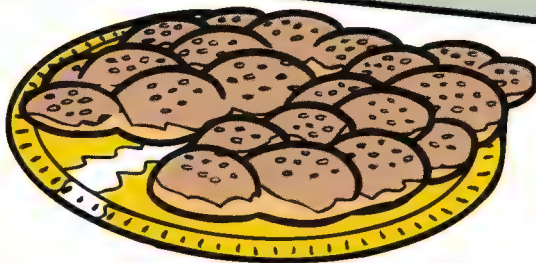
What is challah?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Robe worn at weddings
- 2** Braided bread eaten during Jewish ceremonies
- 3** Cotton material used to stuff pillows



Bread

All breads are made from water and milled cereal grain. They may be leavened, or made to rise, using yeast.

Archeologists discovered the remains of leavened bread made in Egypt in about 3500 B.C. It was probably made from a thick batter placed in the sun to rise and dry slightly before it was baked. Mechanical bread kneading devices were developed by the Romans. During the Middle Ages, bakers' guilds were formed and advancements were made in baking techniques and tools. Baking technology was further refined during the



Challah is a braided bread eaten during Jewish ceremonies.



Challah (upper right) is a part of the Chanukah meal.

Industrial Revolution
(1700-1950).

Types of Bread

French and Italian breads contain only wheat flour, water, salt, and leavening. Whole wheat bread contains whole grain meal and wheat flour. Rye bread is made from rye

kernels, rye and wheat flour, and caraway seeds. Challah is a leavened white bread made with eggs. Anyone can buy and eat challah, but it is traditionally eaten by Jews on the Sabbath and holidays.

A cartoon illustration of a Koopa character with a yellow body, a large pink flame-like hair tuft, and a wide, toothy grin. He is holding a large hammer with a yellow head and a black handle. The hammer head has the word "HAMMER" written on it. The Koopa is standing on a black shadow.

- 1 Gregorian
- 2 Julian
- 3 Lunar



Calendars

Lunar calendars, like the Hebrew, Muslim, and Chinese calendars, measure time by the phases of the moon. Julius Caesar, the Roman emperor, instituted a calendar based on the sun.

1 The United States, like most countries, measures time using the Gregorian calendar.



This French calendar shows that March is the time for planting. Until 1752, England and the American colonies celebrated the new year on March 25—the start of Spring.

slightly longer than 365 days, over several years, the Julian calendar was out of synch with the seasons. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII devised a new calendar which left out leap days in century years (those ending in 00) not divisible by 400. Roman

Catholic countries adopted the Gregorian calendar, but others, like England, kept the Julian calendar. In 1752, England and the colonies, including America, changed to the Gregorian calendar.

Caesar's calendar—called the Julian calendar in his honor—was the first calendar to place the start of the new year on January 1 and to add one extra “leap” day every four years to balance the cycle. Before then, most calendars started the new year in March—around the first day of Spring.

A Change is Needed

Because a year is actually

Who maintains financial records and prepares tax returns?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Recording artist
- 2 Taxidermist
- 3 Accountant



Accountant

People and businesses earn money and pay bills. An accountant keeps track of these kinds of financial transactions.

For most people, ordinary financial transactions are simple. They earn money for work they do and they use it to pay for things they need, like food, clothing, and heat. For businesses, financial transactions can be complicated because they occur often and involve large sums of money. That's why most businesses use accountants. Accountants offer financial advice and keep financial records, which are used to track business performance and for legal and tax matters. They need

3 An accountant maintains financial records and prepares tax returns.



© A. Munoz De Pablos / Explorer

Businesses may use accountants on a daily basis. Individuals generally visit an accountant once a year to prepare their income tax returns. April 15, the day income tax is due, is an accountant's busiest day.

excellent math skills and must work neatly and accurately.

On the Job

Some accountants take a test to become certified in the state where they work. They're called CPAs, or certified public accountants. CPAs may work

independently or in accounting firms, which provide accounting services to businesses. Some companies have accountants on staff. Other accountants work for government agencies, like the Internal Revenue Service.

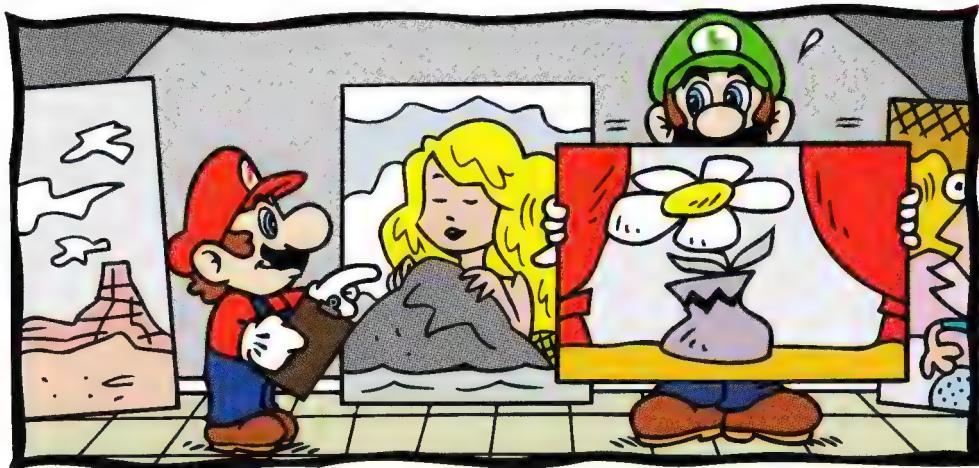
Who decides what is displayed in a museum?



SOCIAL LIFE



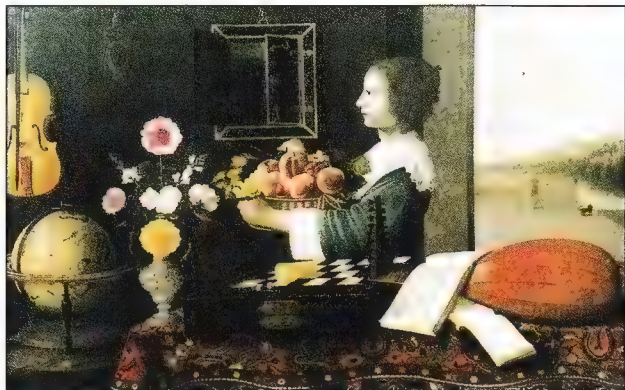
- 1 Art critics
- 2 Curators
- 3 Painters



Museum Curator

In a museum you see thousands of pieces of artwork and relics. A curator acquires and exhibits objects for museums.

2 A museum curator is a person who chooses objects displayed in a museum.



Museums acquire objects by purchasing them, either from their owners or at auction. Or they receive objects through donation. A curator decides what the museum will purchase and how to exhibit objects received as gifts. Large museums, such as the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., have many curators. Each has a specialty, such as painting, textiles, or natural history. Most curators have college degrees in art history, fine arts, or science. Many speak

Some museum curators acquire paintings and sculpture for museums. Others specialize in objects like fossils and dinosaur bones.

foreign languages.

On Display

Objects a museum owns are called its permanent collection. Sometimes museums borrow pieces from each other, too. If a museum in Chicago wants to mount an exhibition of paintings by Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh, it

might borrow pieces from museums in New York, Amsterdam, and other cities. A curator finds various pieces and brings them together for the exhibit. Once it's over, the pieces return to their permanent homes.

What is noise pollution?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Toxic waste from record companies
- 2** Loud, disruptive noise from heavy machinery
- 3** A type of heavy metal rock music



Noise Pollution

Noise is defined as unwanted sound. In places with a lot of unwanted sound, the noise can be so disruptive it becomes a sort of pollution.



Noise pollution is loud, disruptive noise from heavy machinery or other sources.



Airports are a major source of noise pollution. That's why they often are located far away from where people live.

engine, or a honking car horn. All are caused by human activity. Separately, these noises might not be tough to take, but put them together and you've got noise pollution. Prolonged exposure to noise can cause headaches and hearing loss. That's why people who work in noisy

places, like factories, must protect their ears. Airport ground crews wear protective ear coverings to muffle the noise of the jets. Even some musicians wear ear plugs to protect their ears from prolonged exposure to loud music.

Pollution is an unpleasant change in the natural environment caused by human activity. By destroying the quality of the environment, pollution becomes harmful to humans. For example, drinking polluted water can make you sick. Can noise be a cause of pollution? The answer is yes.

How Noise Pollutes

Most disruptive noise is caused by human activity. Think of a noisy construction site, a roaring airplane

Which was the first U.S. national park?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Acadia National Park
- 2** Grand Canyon National Park
- 3** Yellowstone National Park



National Parks

Yellowstone spans more than 2 million acres (over 800,000 hectares) in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. It's famous for geysers—like Old Faithful—petrified forests, and mountains.

3 Yellowstone National Park, established in 1872, was the first national park in the U.S.



© J. M. Labat / Jacana

Bears roam free in national parks like Acadia National Park in Maine and Yosemite in California. National parks are created to preserve wildlife and natural beauty.

Governments create national parks to preserve the wildlife and natural beauty of a particular area. In a national park land can't be developed. Nature remains undisturbed so visitors can enjoy unspoiled natural beauty.

In 1870, a group of explorers in the north-western U.S. found the Yellowstone region. They planned to divide it up for

private ownership, but they agreed the land was just too beautiful to spoil. So they approached president Ulysses S. Grant with the idea of making the Yellowstone region a sort of natural "playground." Grant agreed, and in 1872 he signed a charter designating Yellowstone as a

national park for public enjoyment.

Today there are over 350 U.S. national parks and historic sites. The National Park Service, created in 1916, maintains and supervises the parks.

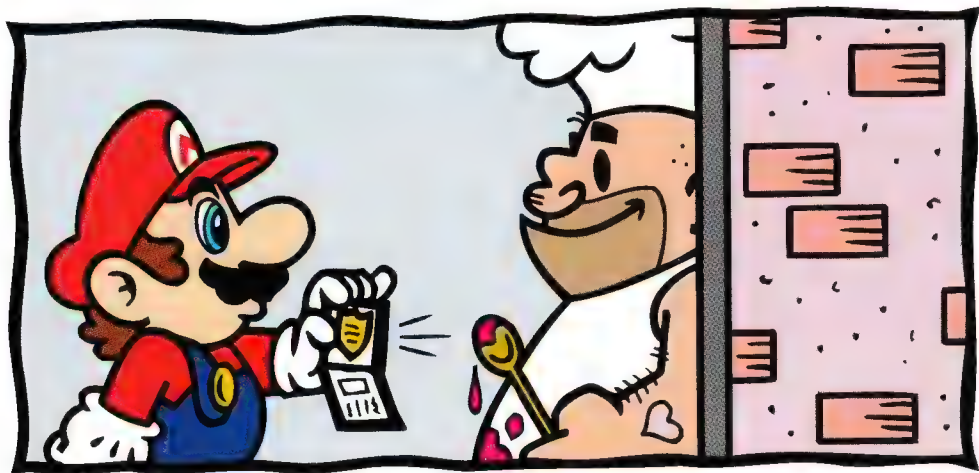
Who employs health inspectors?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Hospitals
- 2 Restaurants
- 3 Federal, state, and local government



Health Inspectors

Health inspectors make sure restaurants, hospitals, and other public facilities are clean and safe for public use.

Government is responsible for protecting the public's health. That doesn't mean inspectors come to your house to make sure you eat your broccoli. It means they make sure the broccoli you eat is fresh and free of disease.

Every business that handles, prepares, or sells food for public consumption must follow rules of safety and cleanliness. Hospitals and doctor's offices, health clubs and even beauty salons have similar rules. They're called health codes. Government health

3 Health inspectors work for the government.



Food naturally attracts insects and rodents. Health codes, which include guidelines for food storage, help restaurants and food processors make sure their food is not contaminated by these pests. Health inspectors visit these facilities to enforce the health codes.

inspectors make sure codes are followed.

Surprise Inspection

Health inspectors may visit a facility at any time to see that it's following the code. The inspector makes sure the facility is clean and safe, that equipment works

properly, and that nothing poses a danger to the public. If a facility violates the code, it is given a chance to correct its mistakes. It might also pay a fine. If a facility doesn't correct its mistakes, it can be closed.

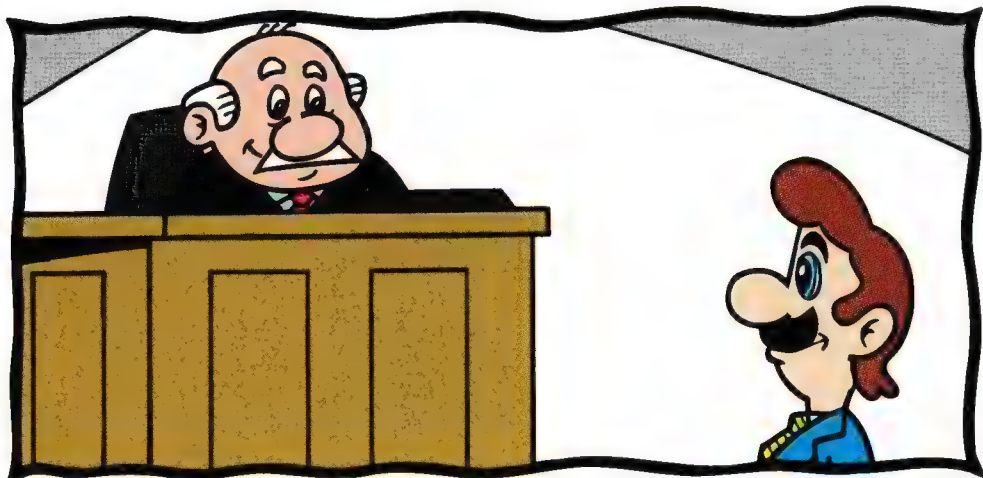
How does a person become a judge?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** He answers an ad in the newspaper
- 2** He is elected or appointed
- 3** He graduates from judging school



Judge

To become a judge, a person must hold a degree from law school.

2 In the United States, judges are elected or appointed to their positions.



A judge presides over the courtroom during a trial or legal hearing. Every trial or hearing is a debate between two opposing sides. One side has been accused of violating a law. The other side is the one making the accusation.

Trial Procedure

In a trial, each side presents its point of view and tries to show why the other is wrong. This is called argument. After each side argues its case, a judge considers the facts and decides which side has best proved its case. Sometimes a jury of people who have heard both



Before deciding a case, a judge considers all the facts presented by both sides. She reviews written records of the arguments made in court. She also consults records of decisions made by earlier judges in similar cases.

arguments decides the case. The judge helps the jury understand the facts and the precise question of guilt they must answer.

Legal Knowledge

Judges interpret the law and make decisions based on their interpretations. Judges also rely on each

other for help in deciding cases. Before making a decision, a judge studies the decisions earlier judges made in similar cases. These earlier decisions provide the precedent, or basis, for a judge's decision.

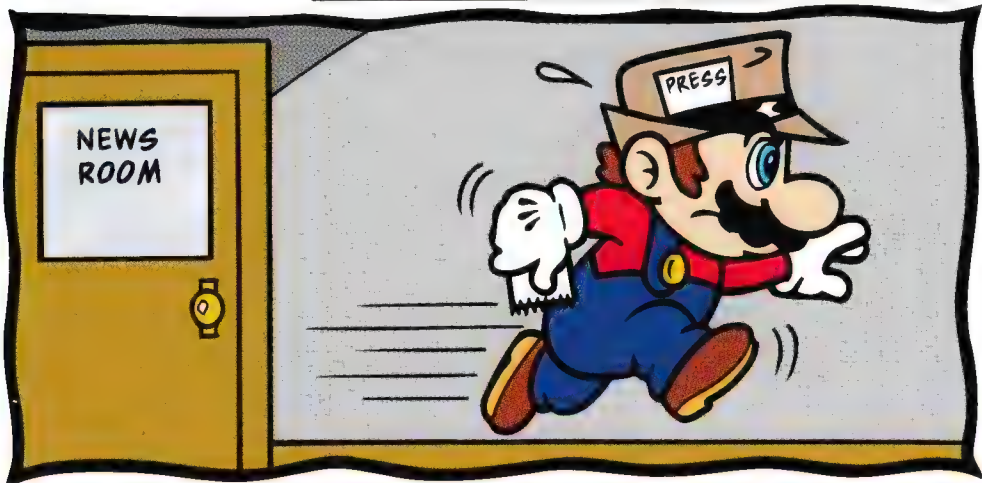
Why are journalists called the “press”?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Because they impress politicians
- 2 Because they work under pressure
- 3 Because publications are printed on a printing press



Journalism

Today, journalists are called the “media” because they report news in print and via electronic media such as radio and TV.

Journalists inform the public about current events and issues.

At the Source

Most journalists cover a particular subject area, or “beat,” such as the White House beat in Washington, D.C., or the sports or business beats. Foreign correspondents are reporters who cover news overseas.

News Gathering

Many journalists work for news services. These include television networks, such as ABC or CNN, and newspaper syn-

3 The press got its name because newspapers are printed on a press.



© Len Siman

Politicians, business people, and celebrities often hold question-and-answer sessions with groups of journalists. These events are called press conferences.

dicates, such as Knight-Ridder. Associated Press is among the largest news services in the world. Reporters gather news and “feed” it to the service. Then the service distributes it to smaller newspapers, radio, or TV stations. This makes news-gathering eco-

nomical. A small city newspaper couldn’t afford to send a correspondent to Beijing or Bombay, but with news service reports it can give its readers first-hand accounts of news from all over the world.

Which is used to make whiskey?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Grain
- 2 Potatoes
- 3 Sugar



Whiskey

Scotland and Ireland are famous for their whiskey. Whiskey is also made in the U.S. and Canada.

1 Grain is used to make whiskey.



Kentucky bourbon whiskey is made from a mash that contains mostly corn. Rye and barley malt are added to enhance the bourbon's flavor.

The best-known American whiskey is called bourbon, after the county in Kentucky where it was developed.

How It's Made

The process of making whiskey and some other alcoholic beverages is called distillation. Factories that make whiskey are called distilleries.

Grains used to make whiskey include barley, wheat, corn, rye, and oats. The grain is ground and

then cooked until it forms a thick, gooey mash. Then yeast is added to the mash to help it ferment, or produce liquid containing alcohol.

The distillation process heats the mixture and separates the alcohol from the mash. Distilled alcohol is

clear. To give whiskey its golden color and smoky flavor, the alcohol is poured into wooden tanks called casks. It's left in the casks for several years to age and develop its flavor.

What is a sweatshop?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A factory where workers work in unsafe conditions
- 2** A store that sells sweaters
- 3** A sports training facility



Sweatshops

U.S. factories must follow laws that protect the health and safety of employees. But at one time, these rules didn't exist.

1 A sweatshop is a factory in which workers work in unsafe conditions.



© Len Sirman

The United States has laws to protect factory workers from unsafe working conditions and to guarantee minimum wage. Sadly, sweatshops still exist in some parts of the world. Some even operate illegally in the U.S.

were trapped inside. Their bosses had locked them in to keep them from taking breaks! Many tried to climb down the fire escape to safety, but it was so rusty it collapsed. Others jumped out the windows to their death. In the end, 146 people died—mostly

immigrant women and children. The tragedy called attention to “sweatshop” conditions in many factories. Soon after, laws were enacted to stop child labor and improve conditions for factory workers.

Factory Fire

In 1911, the Triangle Shirtwaist factory in New York caught fire. Workers

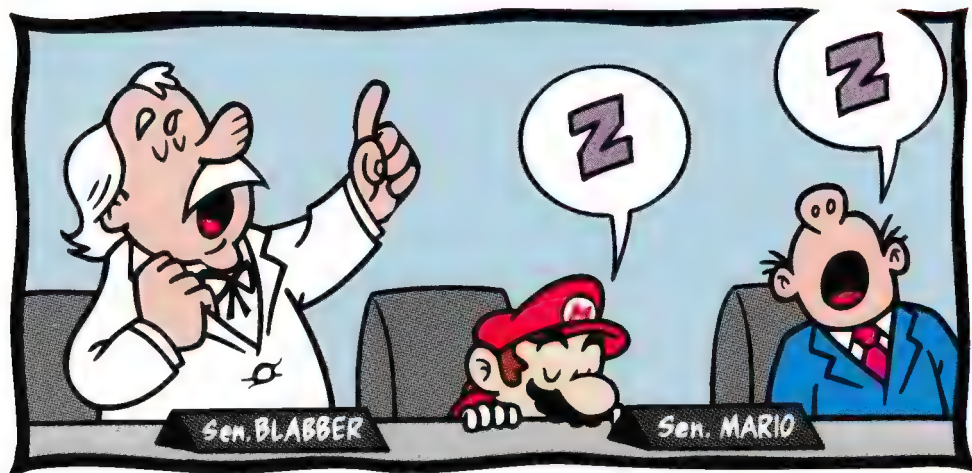
In what profession do people filibuster?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Medicine
- 2** Politics
- 3** Retailing



Filibuster

If you think politicians make long speeches, wait until you hear them filibuster! To block a vote, a senator can filibuster, or talk endlessly, for days!



A filibuster is a political debate tactic used in the U.S. Senate.



© AP Photo

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, after his staging of a record 24-hour, 18-minute filibuster against a civil rights bill in 1957.

talk endlessly. Technically, a filibuster expresses the senator's opposition to the issue at hand. But what it really does is annoy and distract other senators. Ideally, the filibuster will block a vote. Usually it leads to a compromise.

Filibuster by the Rules

In a filibuster, a senator

can talk about anything. He can eat, drink, and pause to use the restroom, but he must stand while speaking. For real power, senators filibuster together—like tag-team talking! In 1977, two senators filibustered together for eight days!

In the United States Senate there are debates every day. Senators in favor of and opposed to a proposed bill state their positions; and debate continues until a vote is called for. Because the Senate (and the U.S.) grants freedom of speech, senators may take as long as they like to state their views. Some take a very long time.

Yakety Yak

To disrupt the debate, a senator may filibuster, or

What are Toll House cookies?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Fruit-filled cookies
- 2** Chocolate chip cookies
- 3** Lemon-flavored wafer cookies



Toll House Cookies

Chocolate chip cookies were first made at the Toll House Inn restaurant in Whitman, Massachusetts.

The Toll House was originally a tollgate for travelers passing between Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1930, Kenneth and Ruth Wakefield bought the colonial Toll House and turned it into a restaurant.

Inspiration in the Kitchen

Mrs. Wakefield, the Inn's chief baker, decided to dress up her basic butter cookie recipe with chocolate. She chopped a large bar of semi-sweet chocolate into little cubes, then added it to her cookie bat-



Toll House cookies are the original chocolate chip cookies.



© Superstock

A pile of yummy Toll House cookies awaits some lucky snackers.

ter. Guests at the restaurant loved the cookies, and soon the Toll House became famous for them.

Marketing Idea

The Nestlé Company, which makes semi-sweet chocolate, liked Mrs. Wakefield's Toll House cookie recipe so much,

they asked for permission to print it on their chocolate bar wrappers. In 1939, Nestlé introduced chocolate chips, or morsels, made especially for baking Toll House cookies.

What illness commonly affects coal miners?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Black Lung
- 2 Lipoidemia
- 3 Stomatitis



Coal Mining

Working in mines where they inhale coal dust, miners may develop a condition known as black lung. It causes difficulty in breathing, and can lead to other diseases.

The medical name for the disease is pneumoconiosis (*pneuma* is the Greek word for breath). It's called black lung because coal dust particles build up in the lungs and cause them to turn black.

Old Profession

Though mining is a centuries-old profession, it's a dangerous one. Mines can collapse, toxic gases from beneath Earth's surface can suffocate miners working underground, and injuries may be caused by

1 Black lung disease is an illness that commonly affects coal miners.



At one time, coal was used as fuel for train engines. Trains were equipped with a coal car to hold the fuel supply. Today coal is used mostly as a heating fuel.

machinery used in everyday work. Black lung disease is so common among coal miners that doctors have known about it since the 16th century.

Worker Protection

The rise of unions at the turn of the century helped bring about regulations to

protect miners on the job. Safety measures such as adequate ventilation and a limited number of hours spent underground have helped reduce the incidence of black lung and other dangers to miners.

What is brunch?



SOCIAL LIFE



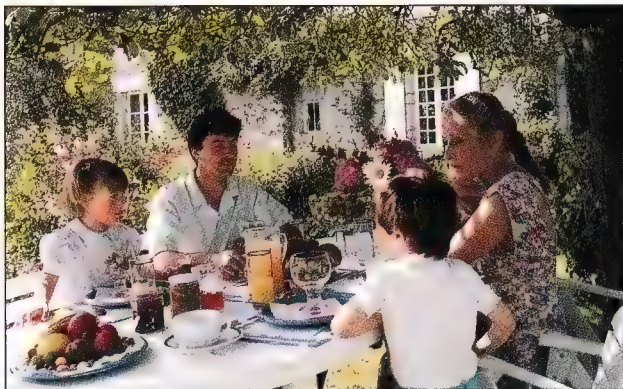
- 1** A meal served between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
- 2** A sport played in the Caribbean
- 3** A food prepared for festivals in India



Brunch

The word “brunch” is a combination of the words “breakfast” and “lunch.” It makes sense, since brunch is served between breakfast time and lunch time.

1 Brunch is a meal served between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.



© P. Gager / Explorer

Brunch is usually considered to be an American invention, but no one is certain about where it originated. Today, brunch is usually served on Sundays when people have time to relax and enjoy a big late-morning meal.

Everything Goes

Like the name says, brunch is a combination

Some people serve Sunday brunch as a party menu. Others like to eat Sunday brunch together as a family.

of breakfast and lunch. A typical brunch menu usually includes eggs and omelets as well as waffles or pancakes. That takes care of the breakfast part of the meal. Brunch also usually includes some lunch foods too, such as pasta or chicken. For

dessert there's usually fresh fruit and cake. With all that food to choose from, no wonder people sometimes need a whole day to eat brunch!

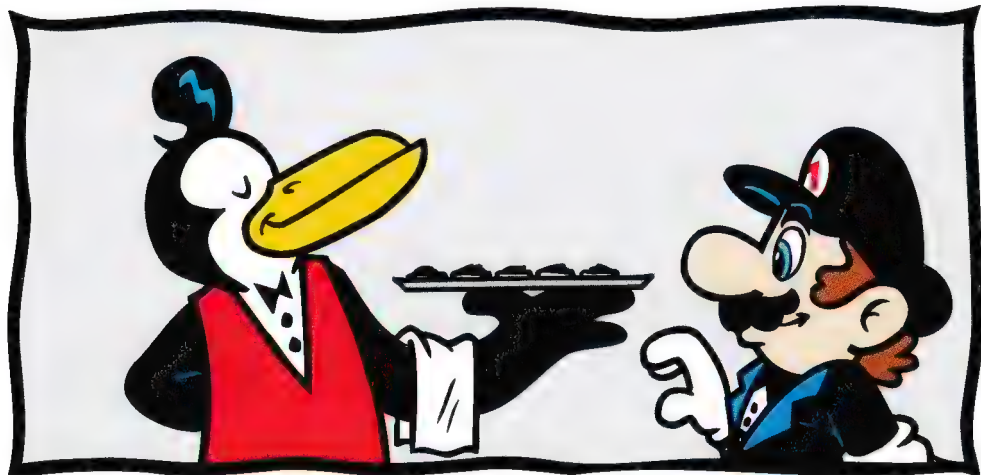
What is caviar?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A cosmetic made from birch bark
- 2** A food delicacy
- 3** A business philosophy



Caviar

Made from raw fish eggs, called roe, caviar is expensive because it's hard to collect.

2 Caviar is a food delicacy.



While all caviar is made from roe, not all roe is caviar. The most famous, and most expensive type of caviar is made from the eggs of the beluga sturgeon. This fish is found mainly in the Caspian Sea, a large saltwater lake that is bordered on the east, west, and north by several regions of the former Soviet Union, and on the south by Iran. Caviar is best known as a Russian delicacy, though it's eaten in other nations as well.

Three colorful caviars are pictured: salmon, golden whitefish and lumpfish.

Other types of caviar include sevruga and oster, and Mandarin caviar, which comes from a sturgeon that lives in China.

Caviar Harvest

To collect caviar, fishermen catch sturgeon and remove the eggs from the females. The tiny, round

eggs are then salted, drained and packed.

People usually eat caviar as an hors d'oeuvre, or appetizer before a meal. It's served chilled and scooped in tiny spoonfuls onto small thin pieces of toast.

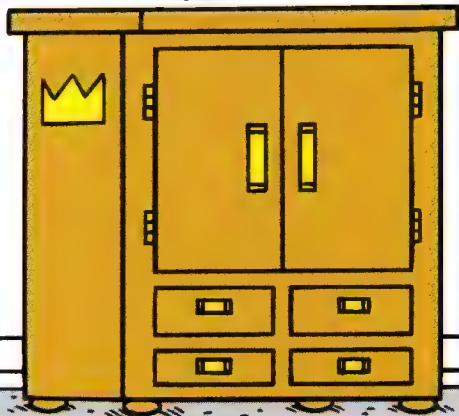
What is an armoire?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A French serving utensil
- 2** A military vehicle
- 3** A piece of furniture



Armoire

Before people had closets in their homes, they stored their clothes and other belongings in armoires.

3 An armoire is a piece of furniture.



The word armoire means “tool cabinet” in French. Before they were used to store clothes, armoires were used to store arms and valuables.

Armoires usually contain shelves, hanging space, and drawers all enclosed behind two decorated doors. In 18th-century France, armoires were important and valuable pieces of furniture. They were often elaborately carved and decorated.

Similar pieces were made in The Netherlands in the 18th century, and by Dutch settlers in North America. The Dutch type of armoire was called a kast or kas.

In 16th-century Europe most households contained a piece of furniture called a press. It was a sort of wooden trunk or cupboard fitted with drawers. It was often big enough to hold an entire family's belongings.

Pressed Into Service

Over time, the press developed into an even larger piece of furniture called an armoire. An armoire is a very large, heavy piece of furniture that was used as a type of closet or cupboard.

When did historic preservation begin in the U.S.?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** 1850s
- 2** 1920s
- 3** 1960s



Historic Preservation

The goal of historic preservation is to protect buildings and places with historical significance from being destroyed or drastically changed.

1 Historic preservation began in the 1850s in the U.S.



© J. P. Langland / DIAF

Many countries have historic preservation programs. This French cathedral organ is protected as a landmark because of its outstanding beauty and craftsmanship.

In the 1850s, technology, like the turbine and the telegraph, was paving the way to future. At the same time, some people became concerned about preserving the past. Individuals, private groups, and state governments began buying historic buildings and lands to keep them from being destroyed. This was the start of historic preservation in the United States.

Historic Homes

Among the first sites to be

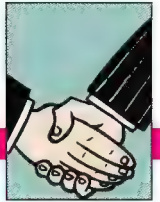
preserved was Mount Vernon, the Virginia home of George Washington. It became a museum in 1859.

In 1935, a federal historic preservation program was instituted. Today the National Park Service oversees more than 1,000 historic sites, such as Abraham

Lincoln's Kentucky birthplace and Edgar Allan Poe's Philadelphia home.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, a privately funded group, has preserved more than 6,000 historic buildings and sites.

What is espionage?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Spying
- 2 A business merger
- 3 An 18th-century economic theory



Espionage

Throughout history, spies have been employed by the military to steal secrets from their enemies. Today, spies work in business, too.

I Espionage is another name for spying.



© Ben Sautter / Gamma

The purpose of espionage is to obtain information someone else doesn't want you to have. During the Revolutionary War, George Washington sent spies into British camps to steal their battle plans. This helped Washington anticipate his enemy's next move. Of course, espionage works both ways. The British had spies in Washington's camp, too!

Today, espionage is used by the military and by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). In the

Spies can obtain secret information by surveillance. They may also place wiretaps, or "bugs," in rooms or on telephones to secretly record private conversations. Don't try this at home! Unless you're a member of a law enforcement or military agency, spying is illegal.

CIA's name, the word "intelligence" means information or secrets. Other countries have organizations similar to our CIA. The English intelligence agency is called MI5.

Industrial Espionage

Some businesses conduct

their own version of espionage to steal secrets and business plans from their competitors. Industrial espionage often includes planting a spy, posing as an employee, in the competitor's organization.

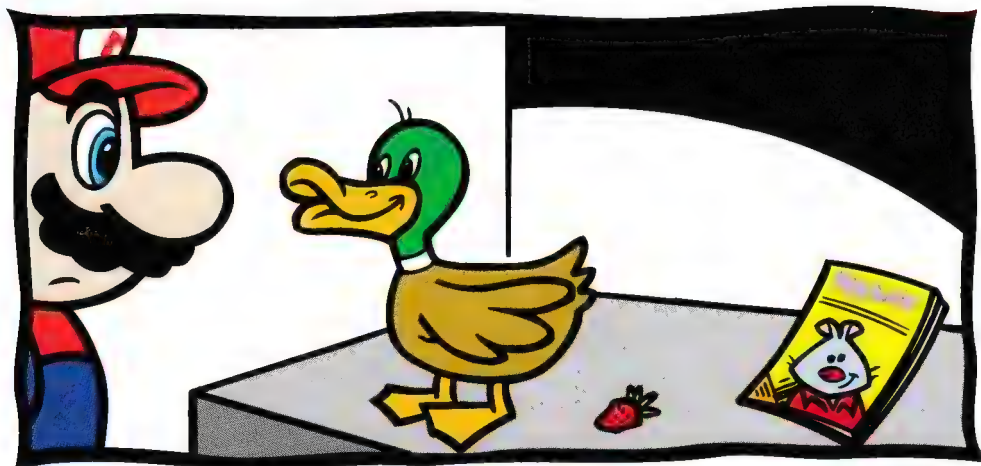
Which is an Arabic word?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Duck
- 2 Strawberry
- 3 Magazine



Language

You may be speaking a foreign language without even knowing it! Many words in the English language have been borrowed from other languages.

We use words to describe and identify things and concepts. The more words we know, the more precise our descriptions can be. But sometimes there just isn't an appropriate word to describe something. That's when we might borrow words and expressions from other languages.

Spoils of War

In order for cultures to borrow words from each other they have to meet. One way different cultures meet is through war. The word "magazine" crossed

3 Magazine is an Arabic word.



The Crusades, during the Middle Ages, was one of the first times that Europeans and Muslims from the Middle East met. Even though they fought against each other, they managed to adopt some words, expressions, and customs from each other, too.

cultures during the medieval wars called the Crusades, when Europeans fought with Muslims. The Arabic word *magazhan* means storehouse, particularly the place where ammunition was stored. The Europeans adopted

the word.

Hundreds of years later, when publishers needed a name for publications that were like a "storehouse" of information, they decided to call them magazines!

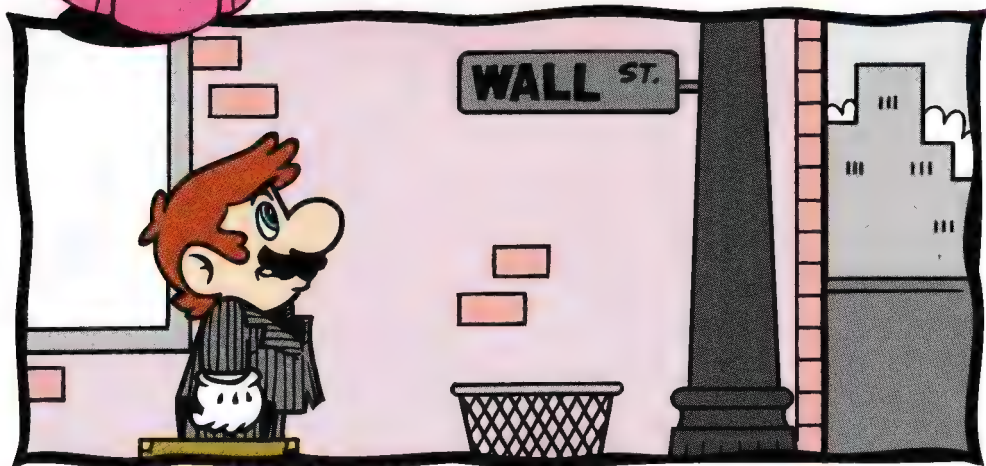
Where is New York City's financial district?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Fifth Avenue
- 2** Madison Avenue
- 3** Wall Street



Stock Market

The New York Stock Exchange, the oldest and largest stock exchange in the United States, is located at 11 Wall Street in New York City.



New York City's financial district is Wall Street.



© R. Chazot / Explorer

Some companies earn money by making a product and selling it. Others, like airlines, make money by providing services people pay for.

Fair Shares

Companies can also make money by selling portions, or shares, of the company itself. The shares are called stocks. People buy stocks hoping that they will become more valu-

able as the company earns more money. They invest in stocks the same way they invest in a bank account. The difference is that a stock's value can go up and down frequently and without warning.

Everyone who owns stock owns a piece of the compa-

ny. Since a company issues thousands of shares of stock, it can have thousands of owners. Companies that issue stock are known as public companies, because they're basically owned by the public.

Everyone who owns stock owns a piece of the compa-

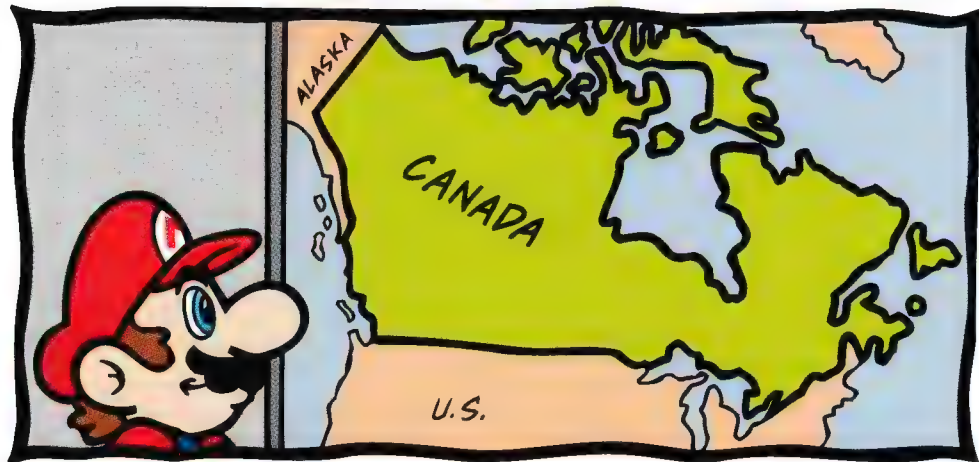
What is a province?



SOCIAL LIFE



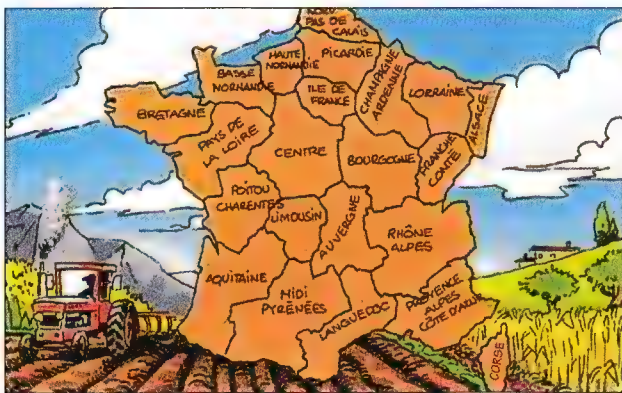
- 1** An administrative territory within a country
- 2** A political strategy advisor
- 3** A state capitol building



The United States of America is comprised of 50 individual administrative territories known as states. Other countries, such as Canada, are made up of similar regions known as provinces.

Canada is made up of ten provinces and two territories. In addition to a national government, each province has its own government. The provincial government makes laws and determines policy that affects the people of the province. It works in a similar way to our state governments. Laws of the Canadian province of Alberta don't affect the

1 A province is an administrative territory within a country.



France, shown above, is divided into 22 provinces. Austria is divided into 9 provinces. In Italy, the political division known as a province is similar to what we know as a county. There are 95 provinces in Italy.

province of Ontario; just as local laws in California don't pertain to Ohio.

Beyond Politics

Besides their political boundaries, provinces may also be divided by customs or language. For example, Quebec in Canada is a French-speaking province

while the other Canadian provinces speak English. China's 21 provinces and 5 regions also have language barriers. People in different provinces speak different dialects of the Chinese language.

Where were potato chips invented?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Paris, France
- 2** Dublin, Ireland
- 3** Saratoga Springs, New York



Potato Chips

Today, potato chips are the most popular snack food in the U.S. They were invented in 1853 as a joke.



Potato chips were invented in Saratoga Springs, New York.



© Superstock

George Crum, the chef at Moon Lake Lodge in Saratoga Springs, New York, took his work seriously. One of his specialties was French fried potatoes. When Crum was working in the 1850s, French fries were still an unusual food.

One evening, a guest ordered French fries. Crum sliced the potatoes thickly, in the traditional French style, and fried them as he always did. The guest tasted one, said it was too soggy, and sent the plate back to the

Potatoes originated in Peru and Bolivia and were introduced to the British colonies of North America from Ireland in 1719. It took until 1853 for the potato chip to be born.

kitchen. Crum was surprised, but he prepared another batch, sliced more thinly. Once again, the guest sent them back.

Fit to be Fried

Now Crum was angry. He decided to teach this picky guest a lesson. He cut another potato as thinly

as possible and fried the slices until they were crispy and brown. To Crum's amazement, the guest loved it! Soon other guests began asking for Crum's new invention—the potato chip.

What was the inspiration for the invention of Band-Aids?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A Civil War army hospital
- 2** A kid with scraped knees
- 3** An accident-prone woman



Band-Aids

Earle Dickson, a cotton buyer for Johnson & Johnson, a medical supply company, invented Band-Aids for his wife.

Dickson's wife Josephine was a nervous cook. She continually cut or burned her hands in the kitchen.

Bandaging wounds was a two-handed job. A piece of gauze had to be placed over the wound, then a piece of adhesive tape had to be cut and placed over the gauze to hold it. This was especially hard to do if a person had to bandage a cut on her own finger.

Bright Idea

To help his wife, Dickson

3 An accident-prone woman was the inspiration for the invention of Band-Aids.



© Johnson & Johnson

An adhesive bandage keeps a minor wound clean and protected, while a little tender, loving care brings back a smile.

cut strips of adhesive tape and stuck pieces of cotton gauze to them. Then he covered the sticky ends of the adhesive tape with crinoline fabric, which kept the adhesive sticky until it was needed.

The ready-made bandages worked perfectly for

Josephine. When Dickson told his bosses at Johnson & Johnson about them, they loved the idea. Soon the company began manufacturing Band-Aid brand adhesive bandages.

When did men begin shaving their faces?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 20,000 years ago
- 2 1,000 years ago
- 3 500 years ago



Shaving

Even though we think of prehistoric men as being hairy creatures, there is evidence from prehistoric cave drawings that men sometimes shaved their faces. They used sharpened stones as razors.

1 Men began shaving their faces 20,000 years ago.



Before the invention of the safety razor, men shaved with a sharp, unprotected metal blade known as a straight razor. It was common for a man to visit a barber every day for a shave.

in hand-to-hand combat. Native Americans devised a more painful method of hair removal. They used two shells as tweezers to pluck out beard hairs.

Razor Sharp

Until the 19th century, men shaved with sharp metal blades known as

straight razors. In the 1850s, a man named King Gillette perfected the design for a safety razor that helped prevent accidental cuts while shaving. The company he started still makes razors today.

Ancient Egyptians—highly civilized when it came to personal hygiene—made razors from metal. In Egypt, men who didn't shave were considered to be barbaric. Ancient Greeks shaved too. The practice became popular in the time of Alexander the Great. The warrior insisted that his soldiers shave their beards so enemies couldn't grab them

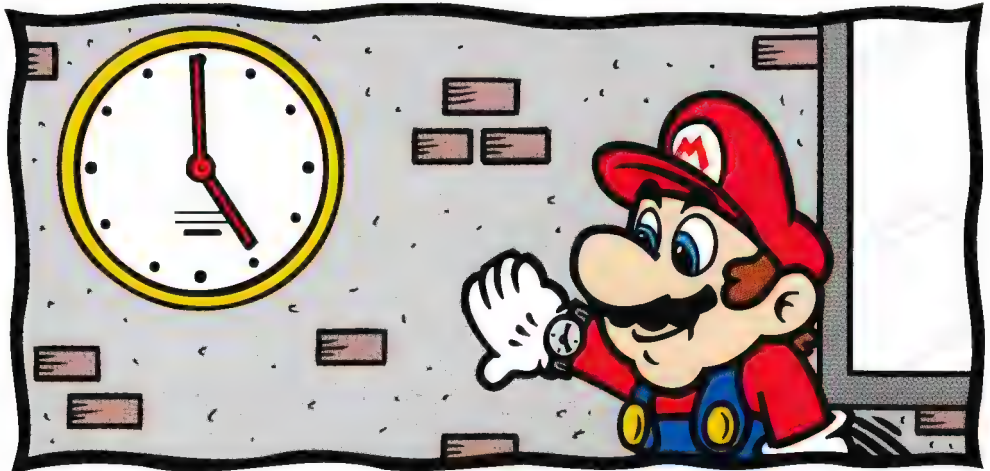
To what does the phrase “spring ahead, fall back” refer?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Seasonal stock market performance
- 2 Sales trends in the lawnmower industry
- 3 Daylight Saving Time



Daylight Saving Time

During Daylight Saving Time we set the clock ahead one hour in spring. To return to Standard Time, we set the clock back one hour in fall.

3 “Spring ahead, fall back” refers to Daylight Saving Time.



Many countries around the world, including England, France, and Italy, observe some form of Daylight Saving Time. This means that twice a year every clock in the country must be reset.

in short supply.

During World War II, the U.S. practiced year-round Daylight Saving Time. After the war, a system was organized for six months of Daylight Saving Time during the year. To conserve electricity during the energy cri-

sis of 1974 and 1975, Daylight Saving Time was extended. Now, it begins the first Sunday in April and ends the last Sunday in October. Most states observe Daylight Saving Time; Hawaii does not.

The purpose of Daylight Saving Time is to provide more hours of daylight during waking hours. It also reduces the amount of electrical power needed for lighting during summer months since the sun provides light until well into the evening in most places.

War Time

This is probably why Daylight Saving Time was introduced during World War I, when everything, including electricity, was

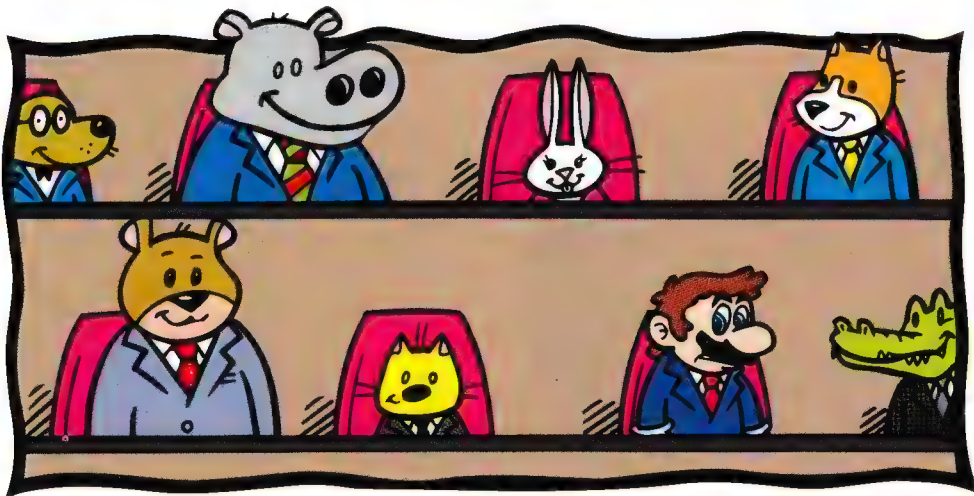
What is a parliament?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 A military marching band
- 2 A body of legislators
- 3 A fraternal organization



Parliament

The world's best known parliamentary government is in England. Other nations, such as Australia, Canada, France, India, Israel, and Sweden have parliaments, too.

In the United States our Congress is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. These two legislative bodies are made up of elected officials who represent the interests of people in their home districts or states.

A parliament works in a similar way. It is usually made up of two houses, or legislative bodies. In England, they are known as the House of Commons

2 A parliament is a body of legislators.



© G. Merillon / Gamma

This is the French parliament. The word "parliament" is related to the French verb *parler*, which means "to speak."

and the House of Lords. The Canadian parliament has a House of Commons and Senate.

In the House

Legislators are in parliament to represent the interests of the people of their home district or county. Some members of

parliament may be appointed by a government leader, but most are elected by the people. In England and Canada, the usual term of office for a member of the House of Commons is five years.

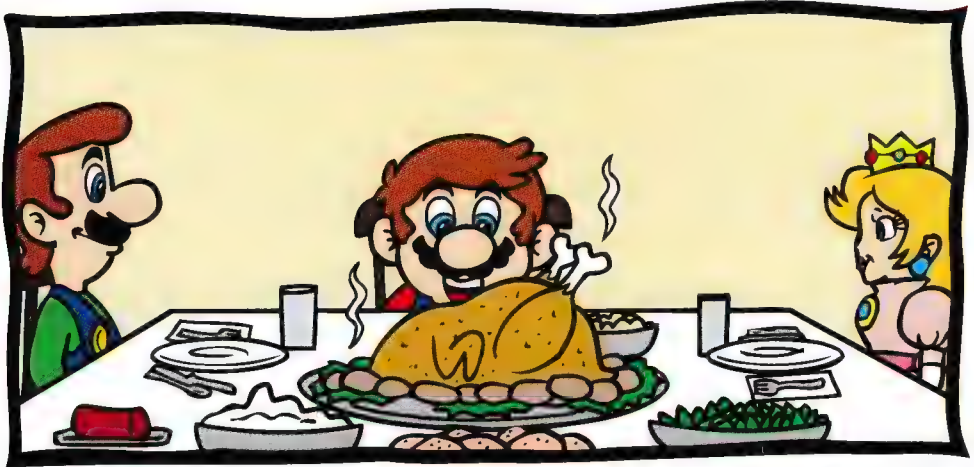
What US holiday is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Election Day
- 2 Halloween
- 3 Thanksgiving



Thanksgiving

No one is sure when the first Thanksgiving feast was held.

Diaries from the Pilgrims show it was in 1621, sometime between September 18 and December 11.

3 Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November.



Thanksgiving commemorates the first harvest by the Pilgrims in Massachusetts. We know the Pilgrims celebrated their first harvest with a feast, though historians are fairly sure they did not refer to it as a “thanksgiving” feast. Even so, the Pilgrims had a lot to be thankful for!

Survival of the Settlers

The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in December

Thanksgiving Day, today an official, legal holiday, was first observed by the Pilgrims in the fall of 1621.

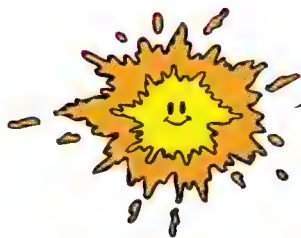
1620. The voyage was filled with problems, including the fact that bad weather sent them far off course. Only about half the group survived the winter. Their lucky break came when they met Squanto and Samoset, two Native Americans. They taught the Pilgrims how to plant

corn. When the harvest came in, the Pilgrims wanted to share their success with the men who made it possible. They invited Samoset, Squanto, and members of the Wampanoag tribe to a feast that lasted three days.

Where did people first wear nail polish?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 China
- 2 Germany
- 3 Japan



Nail Polish

In ancient China, the color of a person's nails indicated her social status. Only members of the royal family could have red or black nails.

I Nail polish was first developed in China.



Because nail polish can be easily removed with nail-polish removers, the colorful cosmetic is used to alter a person's appearance temporarily.

Though ancient Egyptians may have been the first people to color their fingernails using dye, the ancient Chinese were the first to invent a lacquer, or polish, especially for painting their nails. Besides painting their nails, Chinese nobles also had manicures. Long, neat nails were a symbol of wealth and privilege, separating the ruling class from the laborers. Only rich people could afford to

have long, delicate nails. Everyone else used their hands to work for a living.

A Man's Manicure

In ancient Egypt, both women and men had tinted nails. They used henna, a type of natural dye, to tint their nails and fingers. The deeper the color, the

higher a person's social class. Cleopatra, the famous Queen of the Nile, liked her nails to be dark, rusty red. No commoner would dare to color her nails as dark as the queen's.

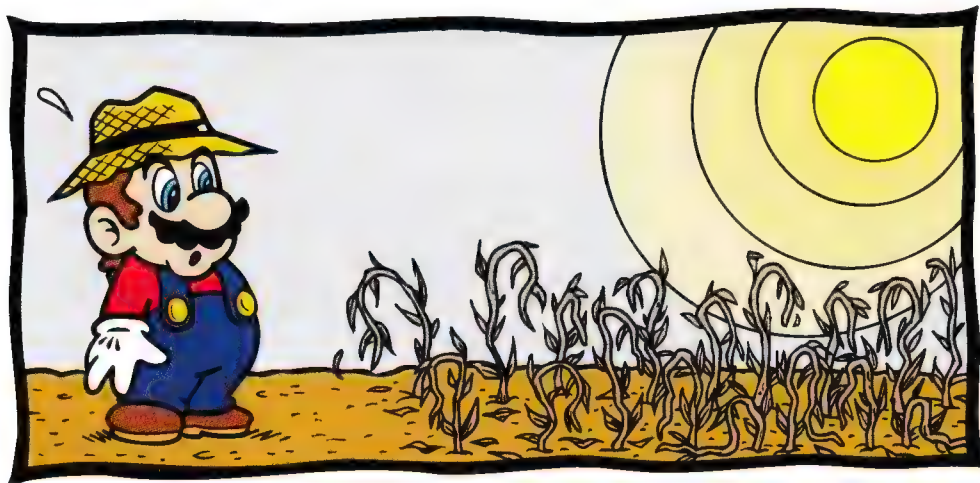
What is a famine?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Drastic food shortage
- 2** International court of law
- 3** Widespread disease



Famine

Widespread food shortages, or famines, are usually caused by natural disasters such as drought. Yet famines may also be caused deliberately by humans.

Droughts, or extended periods of dry weather, can wipe out virtually all of the crops in a particular region. Without rain, the crops can't grow. And without the crops, people have nothing to eat. This happened in eastern and southern Africa in the early 1980s, and in Somalia in the early 1990s. Modern industrialized nations can avoid famine by importing food from other places. But in poor



A famine is a drastic food shortage.



© Len Sisman

Relief organizations, such as the Red Cross, deliver food and medical supplies to famine-stricken areas.

countries, drought can lead to famine. Millions of people may die of starvation before the food supply is restored.

Deliberate Famines

During war or political unrest, opposing sides often try to cut off their enemies' food supply to

force them to surrender. During World War II, Poland, Greece, and Russia suffered famines. In the 1960s and 1970s, political unrest led to famines in several Asian and African nations.

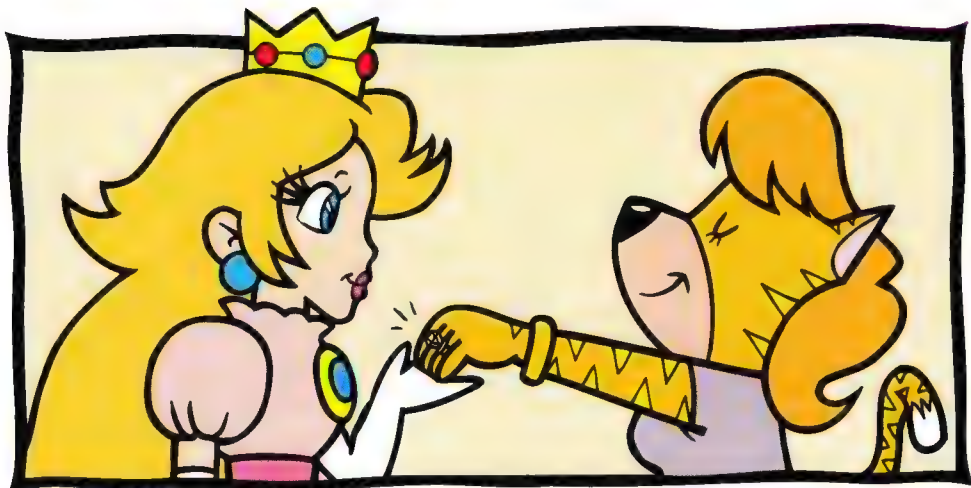
Which is the traditional metal for wedding rings?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Gold
- 2 Silver
- 3 Tin



Wedding Rings

At a marriage ceremony, a bride and groom exchange wedding rings. The rings usually are gold because gold is traditionally considered the most valuable metal.

1 Wedding rings are traditionally made from gold.



© Superstock

The bride and groom exchange rings as part of many marriage ceremonies.

Brides might be surprised to know that the wedding ring once symbolized a type of bondage. This idea dates from the days when a man literally had to steal a bride from her family and hold her captive until they agreed to let her marry.

A happier thought is that the ring symbolizes eternity

because the marriage joins a bride and groom forever. This is why wedding rings are almost always unbroken circles with no beginning or end.

Vein of Love

The wedding ring is worn on the ring finger of the left hand. This tradition

began in ancient Rome, where people believed that a vein, called the Vena Amoris or “love vein” ran directly from the finger to the heart. How romantic!

With which company is Ray Kroc associated?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Betty Crocker
- 2 7 Eleven
- 3 McDonald's



Fast Food

McDonald's wasn't the world's first fast food restaurant, but it's certainly the most famous. The idea of fast food restaurants—which serve a standard menu of ready-made food—originated in the United States in the 1950s.

In 1954, two brothers named Dick and Mac McDonald, owned a hamburger stand in San Bernardino, California. They served burgers and milk shakes. The operation was extremely efficient and profitable.

Opportunity Knocks

The man who sold the

3 Ray Kroc was a founder of McDonald's.



There are hundreds of fast food restaurants around the world. Quick is a popular fast food place in Europe.

McDonald brothers their milk shake machines was Ray Kroc. He was impressed by the brothers' success, and he convinced them to let him buy a share of the business. Kroc expanded the business by selling McDonald's hamburger stands to individuals who pay a fee to use the

company's standardized recipes, production methods, and advertising. This is called franchising. Today, there are McDonald's franchises all over the world. Each uses the same recipes and advertising—whether it's in Chicago or in China!

How much trash does an average American throw away each day?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** 5 ounces
- 2** 5 pounds
- 3** 50 pounds



Trash

If each person is responsible for 5 pounds of trash each day, that means in a year every American throws away almost one ton of garbage!

2 On average, Americans throw away 5 pounds of trash per person per day.



Some of the trash we throw away is buried in landfills.

About 40 percent—almost half—of what we throw away is paper. About 18 percent is yard waste, like grass clippings and leaves, 9 percent is metal, 8 percent is plastic, 7 percent is glass, and the rest is food waste and other miscellaneous items.

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Much of the trash we throw out winds up in landfills. These are areas

set aside for burying garbage. Over time, some of the garbage decomposes. The rest just stays there.

By reducing the amount of trash we throw out, we reduce the amount of land needed for landfills. One way to reduce trash is by recycling cans, bottles,

and newspapers so that they can be used for other purposes. You can also reuse things like shopping bags and plastic containers instead of throwing them away after one use.

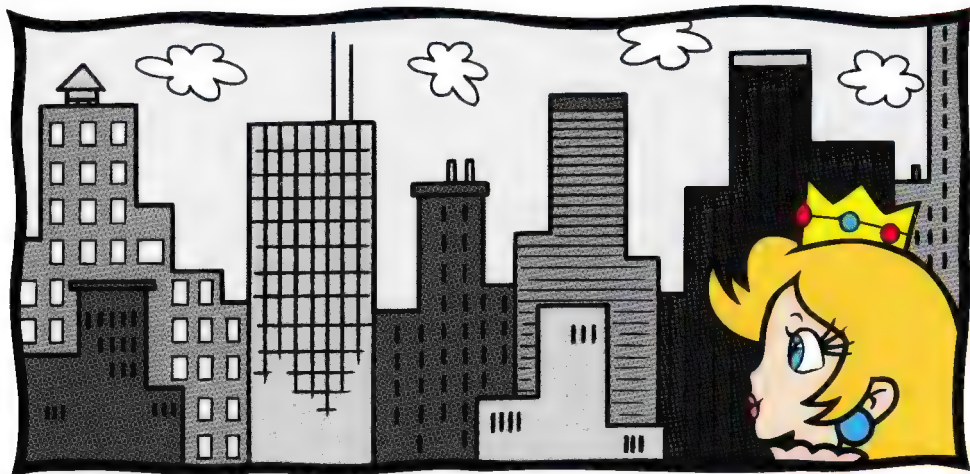
Which word is used to describe a city?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Urban
- 2 Suburban
- 3 Rural



Cities

Urban comes from the Latin word *urbanus*, which means city.

Residential areas that surround a city are called suburbs.

Farmlands are called rural areas.

Ancient cities were a practical way for people to support and defend themselves. By living close together, people could mount a united front if an enemy attacked. They also worked cooperatively so that each person could do the job he or she did best and everyone benefited.

Over time, cities began to specialize in certain trades or industries. A city with access to lots of sheep

I The word urban refers to a city.



In the United States and Europe, about 75 percent of the population lives in cities. Cities that have existed since ancient times, like the French city of Blois pictured here, were located near rivers to make transportation and trading possible.

might develop into a wool fabric-weaving center, for example. People traveled from city to city trading for the best goods.

Industrial Cities

In the 18th and 19th centuries, during the Industrial Revolution, cities became

factory centers. They already had a high concentration of workers and access to shipping routes. As people gravitated toward cities in search of jobs, cities became even bigger and more densely populated.

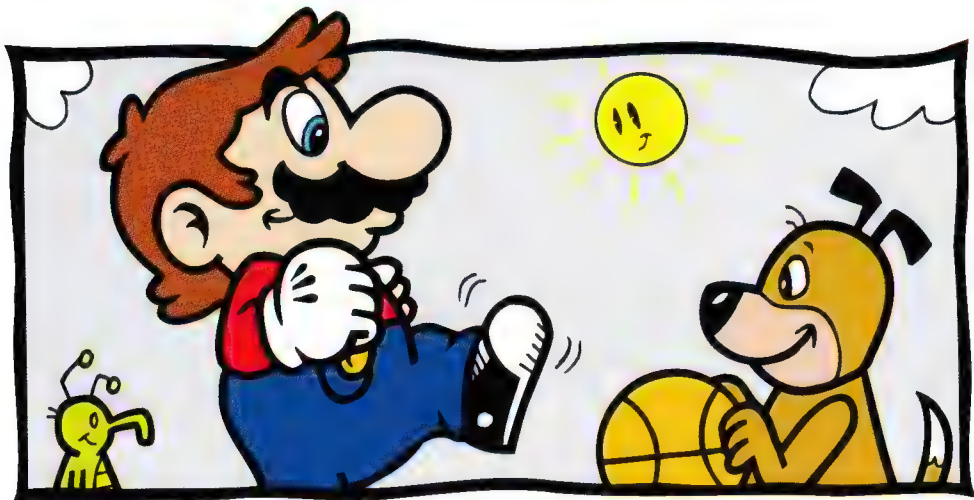
Where were sneakers invented?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** England
- 2** Germany
- 3** United States

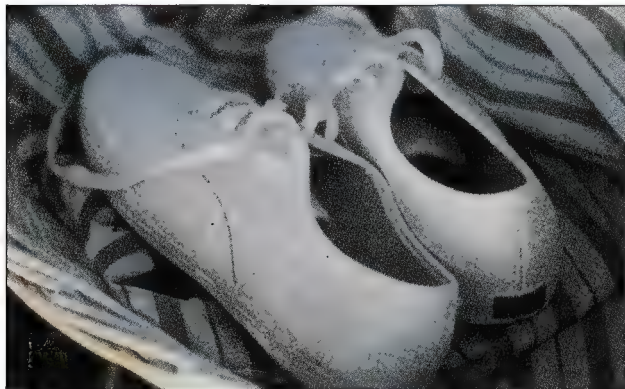


Sneakers

These shoes earned their name because their rubber soles were so quiet a person could wear them to sneak around.



Sneakers were invented in the United States.



© Stride Rite

Sneakers are an ideal casual shoe. They are lightweight, comfortable, and some, like these, are even designed to be machine washed.

Fancy Footwear

One early use for vulcanized rubber was in the production of waterproof rain boots or galoshes. By the 1900s, rubber soles were being attached to leather shoes. In 1917, U.S. Rubber introduced the first rubber-soled ath-

letic shoes, called Keds. These early sneakers had black rubber soles and brown canvas tops to make them look like men's street shoes.

We wouldn't have sneakers without rubber, and we wouldn't have rubber without Charles Goodyear. In the 1860s, Goodyear began experimenting with rubber gum from the rubber plant. The problem was that rubber melted in high temperatures and froze in the cold. Goodyear found that mixing raw rubber with sulfur stabilized the rubber so that it remained pliable but firm at most temperatures. The process became known as vulcanization.

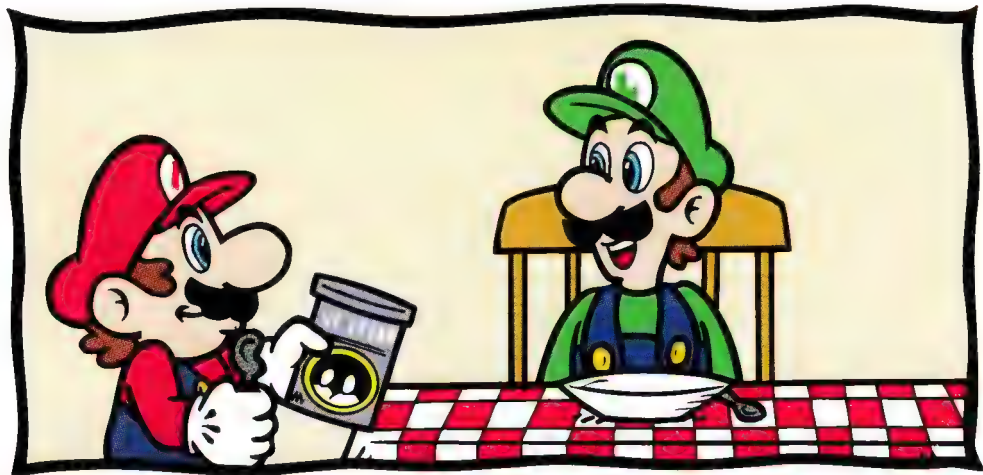
Which is, traditionally, the final course of a meal?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Dessert
- 2 Entree
- 3 Hors d'oeuvres



Dining

The word “dessert” comes from the French word *desservir*, which means “to clear the table.” Dessert is served after the table is cleared.

In medieval Europe, a full meal consisted of as many as seven courses! First was the soup, used to whet a diner’s appetite for the rest of the meal. Then came the hors d’oeuvres or appetizers—small, light dishes.

Course Load

This was followed by a fish course and then another light food, such as a pasta or vegetable. The lightly seasoned food was



Dessert is the traditional final course of a meal.



© Zanetti / BSIP

Some people just can’t wait to eat dessert!

intended to cleanse the diner’s palate (or freshen his taste buds) to prepare for the course to follow.

The fifth course was the main course—what we call the entree today. This was usually a roast of beef, pork, or venison. Sometimes more than one!

After the roast came

another palate cleanser, and then—if anyone had enough room—dessert.

Three’s the Charm

Today, most meals include three or four courses: soup or appetizer, entree, salad, and dessert.

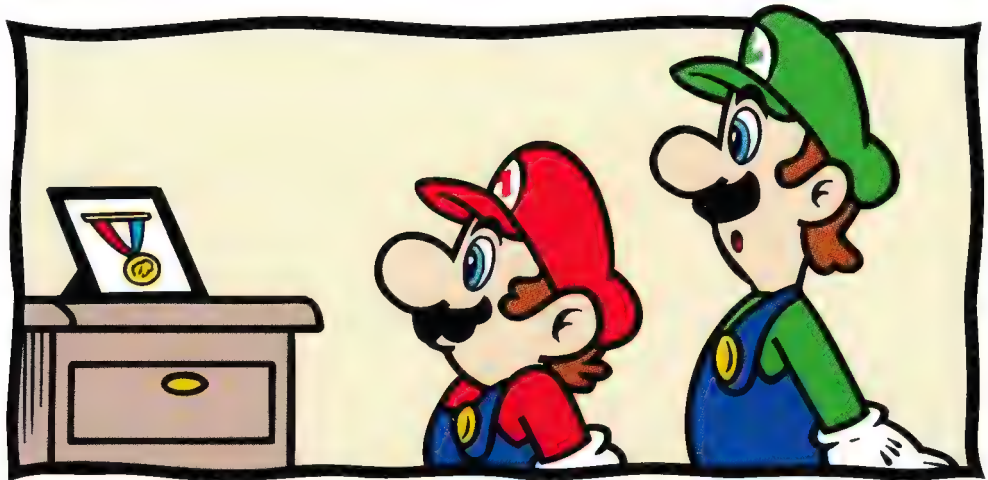
What is a Purple Heart?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** A military medal
- 2** A medical condition affecting dogs
- 3** A Victorian Valentine card



Purple Heart

The Order of the Purple Heart was established by General George Washington in 1782, during the Revolutionary War. It was the first U.S. military decoration.

1 A Purple Heart is a U.S. military medal.



The modern Purple Heart bears a portrait of General George Washington, the man who created the honor. Above Washington's head is his family coat of arms.

Lost and Found

Washington's diaries, which contained his intentions for the "Purple Heart" were lost for over 125 years! When they were recovered, in 1932, the U.S. War Department (now the Department of Defense) reinstituted the

award—with a change.

The modern Purple Heart—made of gold-plated bronze—is awarded to members of U.S. armed forces who are wounded or killed in battle or by acts of international terrorism.

Washington wanted to be able to reward soldiers for extreme bravery. He would have promoted the outstanding soldiers to higher ranks with a raise in pay, but funds were so short that the Colonial Army couldn't afford to do so!

Instead, he created the Badge of Military Merit—a heart-shaped badge of purple cloth trimmed in lace. Only three soldiers are known to have earned it.

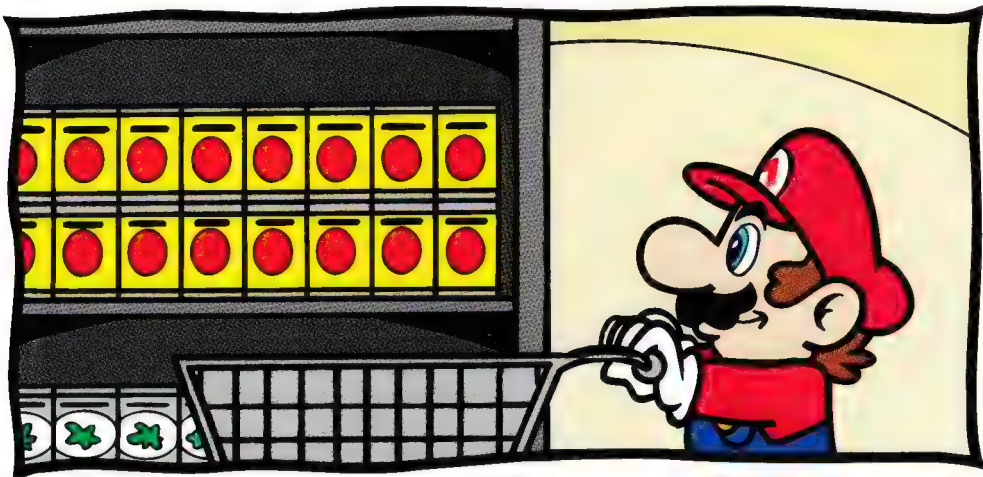
What does canning do to food?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Adds alcohol to it
- 2 Dries it
- 3 Preserves it



Canning

Before refrigerators, people preserved perishable fruits and vegetables by canning them at home.

3 Canning is a method of preserving food.



The lids on these canning jars form an airtight seal that prevents bacteria and mold from growing on the vegetables inside.

they're filled with washed, chopped vegetables or fruits. Sometimes water, spices, or syrup is added as well. Then the jars are sealed and heated quickly to very high temperatures. This kills all the harmful microorganisms in the food. As the food cools it

creates a vacuum inside the jar. This prevents airborne bacteria from entering and spoiling the food. In its airtight container, the food remains unspoiled until it's ready to be eaten.

The process of canning was developed as a way to keep food fresh for military troops. Nicolas Appert, a chef in Paris, France, perfected a method of canning in 1810. Though most of today's canned food comes in metal containers, food was originally canned in special jars and bottles. People who can food at home use glass containers.

Hot Stuff

First the jars are sterilized in boiling water. Then

D. Clement / Explorer©

Where did preprinted Christmas cards originate?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Bremen, Germany
- 2 Kansas City, Missouri
- 3 London, England



Christmas Cards

In 1843, a busy man in London wanted a quick way to wish people a merry Christmas. He came up with the idea of preprinted greeting cards.

3 Christmas cards originated in London, England.



Santa Claus has been a favorite subject of Christmas card art for a very long time.

side panels showed people performing charitable acts: feeding the hungry and clothing the poor. Inside, the message was simple: "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You."

Holiday Mail

The custom of sending personal notes and home-

made cards at Christmas began in the 1820s. In the U.S., the volume of mail at Christmas became so great that the head of the postal system had to hire extra mailmen to keep up with the demand!

Businessman Henry Cole didn't have time to write personal notes to all of his friends and family at Christmas. So, he commissioned artist John Calcott Horsley to design a pretty card that he could mail to people.

The first Christmas card was divided into three panels. The main panel featured a drawing of people at a party raising their glasses in a toast. The two

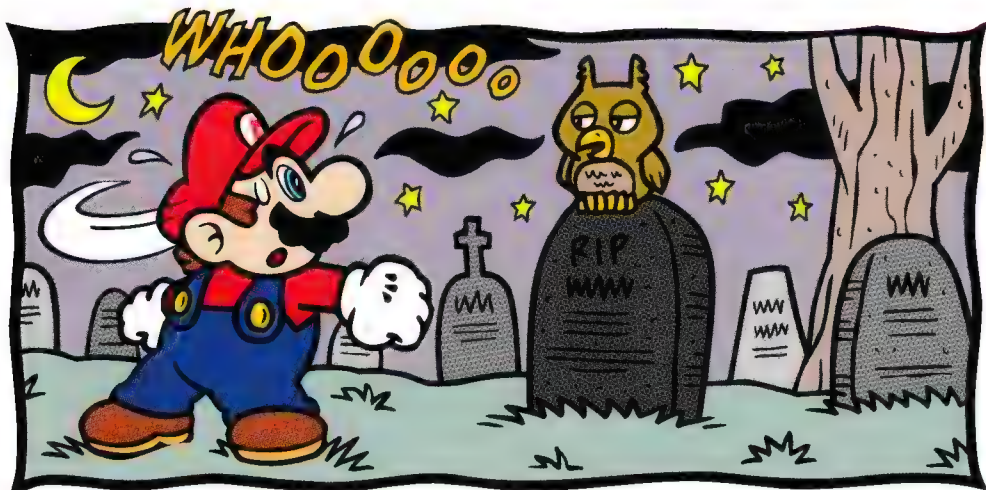
Which is another word for graveyard?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Cemetery
- 2 Sedentary
- 3 Stationery



Cemetery

In many civilizations burial is a sign of respect, and the ritual is often believed to be tied to the resurrection of the soul in the afterlife.

The word “cemetery” comes from Greek words meaning “resting place.”

Today, cemeteries may be overseen by federal or local government, and others are operated by religious groups. In religious cemeteries, the site is usually consecrated, or blessed, by a member of the clergy.

Grave Importance

Archaeologists learn about ancient societies when they excavate ancient

1 A cemetery is a graveyard.



© Dugardin / Gamma

In Christian cemeteries, graves are marked with a cross or other religious symbol, such as an angel.

tombs. One amazing discovery occurred in China, by accident. In 1914, a group of peasants in the Chinese city of Xi'an were digging a well when they discovered a life-size terra cotta statue of a man. It turned out that the statue was one of about 8,000 that had been buried with

the emperor Qin Shi Huangdi more than 2,000 years ago! The statues were made to escort him to the afterlife. The tomb also contains a palace and treasures so he'd be comfortable and happy for all eternity.

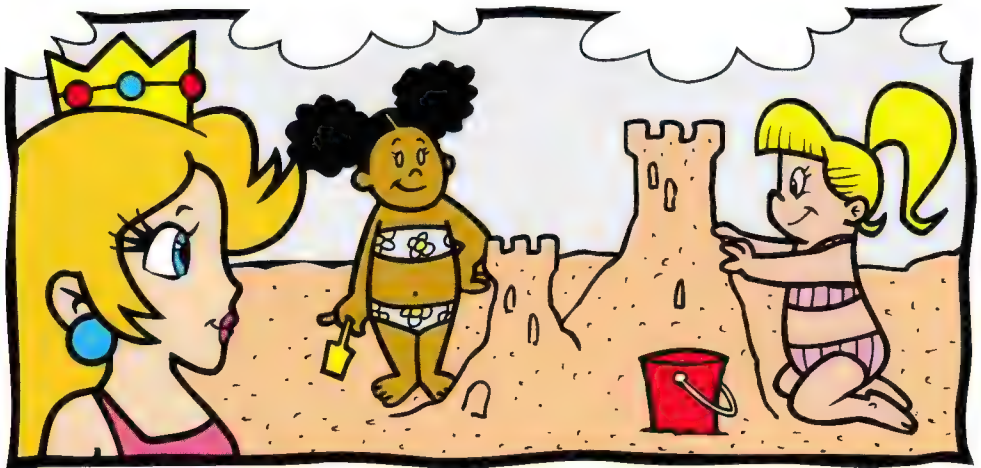
How did the bikini bathing suit get its name?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 It was named for its inventor
- 2 It was named for a Pacific island
- 3 It was named for a beach in Brazil



Bikini

The two-piece women's bathing suit known as a bikini was invented in France.

In 1946, French fashion designer Louis Reard created a daringly skimpy swimsuit. He was happy with the design, and he knew the design would cause a commotion when he introduced it. All that he needed was a name for his creation.

Headline News

In July 1946, the United States began nuclear testing on a tiny South Pacific island called Bikini Island. The tests were a top news item, in light of



The bikini was named for a Pacific island.



A group of bikini-clad children enjoy a sandy beach.

the fact that similar atomic bombs had been dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II. Every day, news reports were filled with mentions of Bikini.

With the name fresh in

people's minds, Reard adopted it for his own "explosive" fashion design. Today, Bikini Island is still relatively unknown, but the bikini swimsuit is known all over the world.

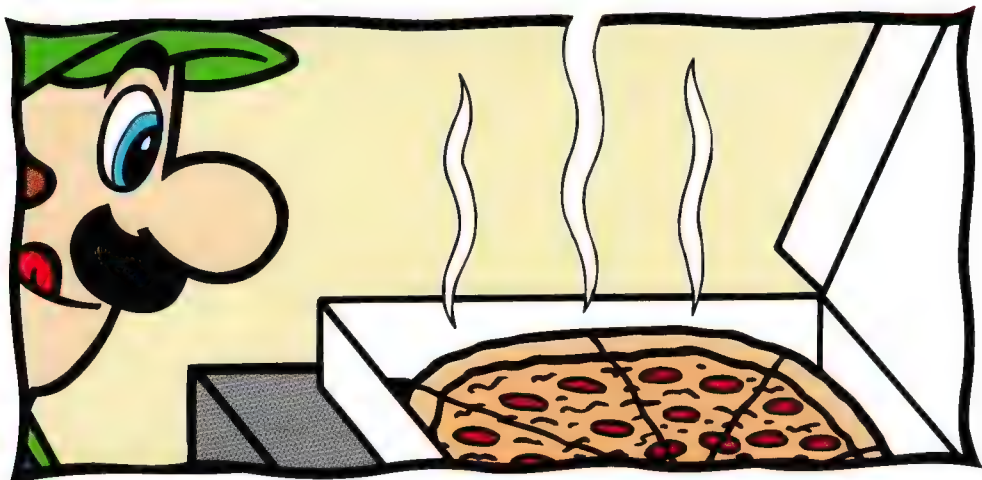
Where did pizza originate?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 China
- 2 France
- 3 Italy



Pizza

The flat crust of a pizza may have evolved from the flat breads commonly served in Egypt and the Middle East.

3 Pizza originated in Italy.



Pizza is an Italian specialty, but today you'll find pizzerias all over the world.

Cheesy Pie

In Italy, pizza is served as a round, flat "pie" big enough for one person. It's traditionally topped with tomato sauce or tomatoes and mozzarella cheese—a soft, mild cheese made from water buffalo or cow's milk. Some types of pizza may

be served folded over—with the crust on the outside and the filling within. The list of toppings is almost endless. Some people like their pizza with mushrooms, onions, or grilled vegetables on top. Some like it with Italian sausage or pepper-

oni—a highly seasoned thin, hard salami. In Naples, pizza traditionally includes anchovies—tiny fish that have been skinned, boned, salted, and soaked in oil.

Whose face is on a penny?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 George Washington
- 2 Abraham Lincoln
- 3 Scott Joplin



Coins

The penny was the first United States coin to bear the likeness of a president. Lincoln's portrait was added to the penny in 1909, the 100th anniversary of his birth.

2 Abraham Lincoln's face is on the penny.



A penny carries two presidential portraits. Lincoln's profile is on the front, and his statue can be seen in the Lincoln Memorial on the back. Use a magnifying glass to find the letters VDB on Lincoln's shoulder. They stand for Victor David Brenner, the artist who designed the coin.

Famous Men

George Washington was finally depicted on a coin in 1932, 200 years after his birth. Other presidents on U.S. coins are Thomas Jefferson on the nickel, Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the dime, John F.

Kennedy on the half-dollar, and Dwight D. Eisenhower on the one-dollar coin. Susan B. Anthony, a leader of the women's suffrage movement, appears on a one-dollar coin.

Before the Revolutionary War, coins bearing the likeness of the England's King George III were symbols of the monarchy the colonists were fighting. When the colonists won independence from England, they chose not to use portraits on their coins. Instead, every United States coin was embellished with a symbol of liberty, such as an eagle.

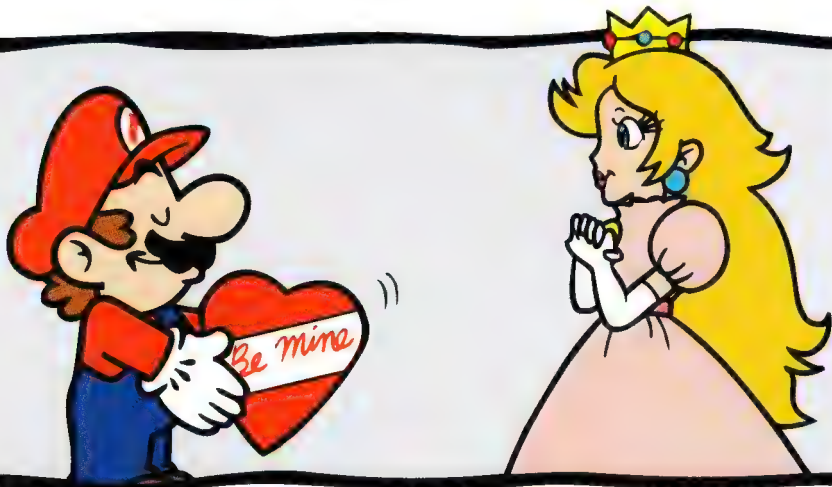
Which holiday is celebrated on February 14?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Halloween
- 2** St. Patrick's Day
- 3** Valentine's Day



Valentine's Day

Though the holiday is named for St. Valentine, who lived in Rome in the 3rd century, its origin as a celebration of love dates back farther than that.

3 Valentine's Day is celebrated on February 14.



© J.-P. Nacivet / Explor

Today we celebrate St. Valentine's Day by exchanging cards and gifts with the people we love. The tradition of declaring love for someone on Valentine's Day comes from an ancient Roman festival called the Feast of Lupercalia, which always took place in the middle of February.

Pairing Off

Each year, Lupercalia was one of the first festivals of spring. It was celebrated

People celebrate St. Valentine's Day by exchanging cards and gifts with the people they love. It's also one of the most popular days of the year for marriage proposals and weddings.

with feasting, dancing, and rejoicing over the return of the sun after a long winter.

As part of the celebration, all the names of the unmarried young women in a city or village were written on slips of paper and placed in a big bowl. One by one, each unmarried young man

stepped up and drew out a name from the bowl. The couple then spent the rest of the festival together.

This Lupercalia tradition came from the ancient belief that birds chose their mates on February 14th.

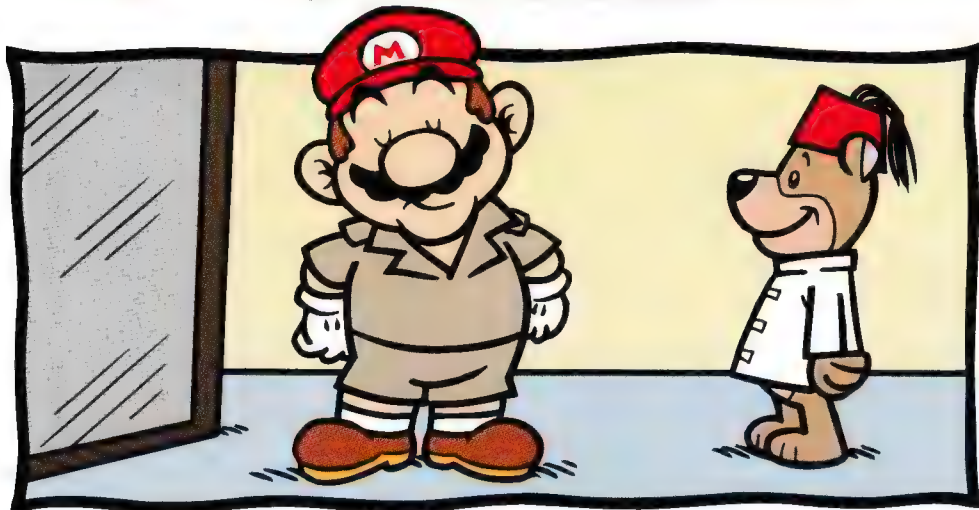
What is khaki?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Food from Kazakhstan
- 2** Buddhist music
- 3** A type of fabric



Khaki

The fabric known as khaki is named for its color—a light golden or greenish brown.



Khaki is a type of fabric.



Khaki fabric is usually made from durable cotton, but it may also be wool or another sturdy cloth. It's best known as fabric for military uniforms, but lots of civilians wear khaki slacks as well.

Colonial Dust-Up

English businesses operated trading companies in India as early as the 17th century. Over time, the English seized more and more power in India—often by military force. By 1849, India and most of its surrounding territories were under English rule.

Early English forces wore white uniforms to help



Cool, comfortable khaki is a perfect fabric for casual summer wear.

them stay cool in the intense Indian heat. The uniforms became filthy almost immediately. Indians referred to them as khaki, which means “dusty” in the Urdu language.

By the mid-19th century,

the English uniforms were changed to a yellow-brown color which became known as khaki. They hid dirt and served as camouflage in India's dry, dusty terrain.

Where was the umbrella invented?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** England
- 2** Indonesia
- 3** Mesopotamia



Umbrella

In Mesopotamia, an ancient kingdom in the Middle East, rain was a rare occurrence. Umbrellas protected people from the strong, hot sun.

3 The umbrella was invented in Mesopotamia.



Waterproof umbrellas were invented by ancient Roman women. They oiled their paper umbrellas to make them resistant to rain.

Women used them, but men never did. In fact, umbrellas were considered a woman's accessory for centuries. Men would rather be soaked by rain than be seen carrying an umbrella!

Englishman Jonas Hanway is credited with making umbrellas acceptable for

men. When he carried one in 1750, he was actually jeered on the streets of London! But it rains a lot in England, and eventually people saw Hanway's point: Umbrellas are useful for both women and men.

The word umbrella comes from the Latin word *umbra*, or "shade." Ancient umbrellas were made from palm fronds, feathers, or papyrus. They were a sign of wealth; most people who owned umbrellas also had slaves to carry the umbrellas for them.

A Man's World

Though ancient Egyptians thought they were essential, ancient Greeks and Romans thought umbrellas were not manly.

Which government agency works to fight air and water pollution?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** Central Intelligence Agency
- 2** Environmental Protection Agency
- 3** National Institutes of Health



EPA

The Environmental Protection Agency, better known as EPA, was founded in 1970.

Federal laws that prohibit or reduce activities that pollute the environment are usually the result of work done by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Safe to Breathe

Before EPA, there were few if any restrictions on businesses, communities, or individuals who polluted the environment. Factories could dump chemical waste directly into rivers and streams. Towns could dispose of trash in any way they saw fit. And people could drive cars and trucks that polluted the air with car-

2 The Environmental Protection Agency works to fight pollution.



© Photobank USA / Sunset

The Federal Clean Air Act requires that automotive vehicles be equipped with emission control devices to limit the pollutants they give off. Many states require periodic vehicle emissions inspections to be sure the devices are working properly.

bon monoxide and other toxic fumes. Today, laws such as the Clean Air Act require automobile manufacturers to fit all new cars with emission control devices that limit the pollutants cars give off.

Similar laws require mak-

ers of refrigerators and air conditioners to limit the amount of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, they emit. CFCs are greenhouse gases; they damage Earth's ozone layer.

When is Grandparent's Day?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1** January
- 2** May
- 3** September



Grandparent's Day

Grandparent's Day is observed in September on the first Sunday after Labor Day in every state except in Massachusetts, where it is observed on the first Sunday in October.

3 Grandparent's Day is observed in September.



© VPM / TM / Sunset

Since 1979, Grandparent's Day has been set aside as a special day for people to honor their grandparents.

A holiday to honor grandparents is relatively new to the United States' calendar. Though individuals had proposed the idea several times in the past, Grandparent's Day didn't become an official observance until 1979, when President Jimmy Carter signed an official proclamation of the holiday.

Tradition in the Making
Today, people celebrate Grandparent's Day by sending cards and gifts, and visiting their grandparents. Because the holiday is relatively new, families are inventing their own holiday traditions as they go along. Kids and adults who don't have

grandparents sometimes "adopt" some. They may visit residents of retirement communities or nursing homes and spend the day with them. Organized "adopted grandparents" programs exist throughout the country.

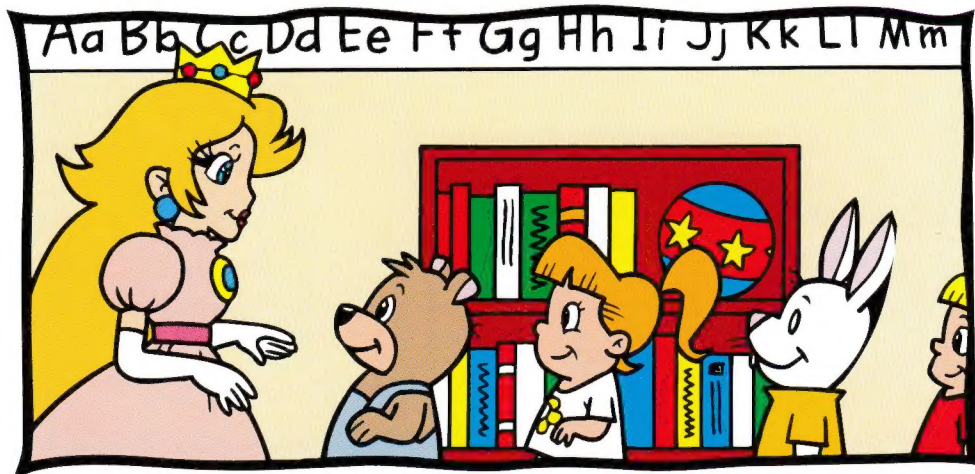
Where did kindergarten originate?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 England
- 2 Germany
- 3 United States



K

indergarten

The word kindergarten is German for “children’s garden.”

The first kindergartens were organized in Germany in the 1830s.

2 Kindergarten originated in Germany.



© McCarthy / Sunset

Students usually attend kindergarten when they are five years old. Kindergarten programs mix learning with playtime to prepare kids for school.

Public Education

Early kindergartens were privately run. Some were organized by religious groups, and many were intended specifically for children from poor families.

Later, kindergartens were incorporated into the

public school system. They were designed to teach young children basic learning skills and to prepare them for school.

German educator Wilhelm Froebel conceived of the idea of a school for younger children that would teach them social skills and basic ideas about humanity and religion. He organized the first kindergarten about 1835, and the idea quickly spread through Germany.

When German immigrants came to the U.S. in the 19th century, they set up kindergartens in their communities. Soon, other communities adopted the idea.

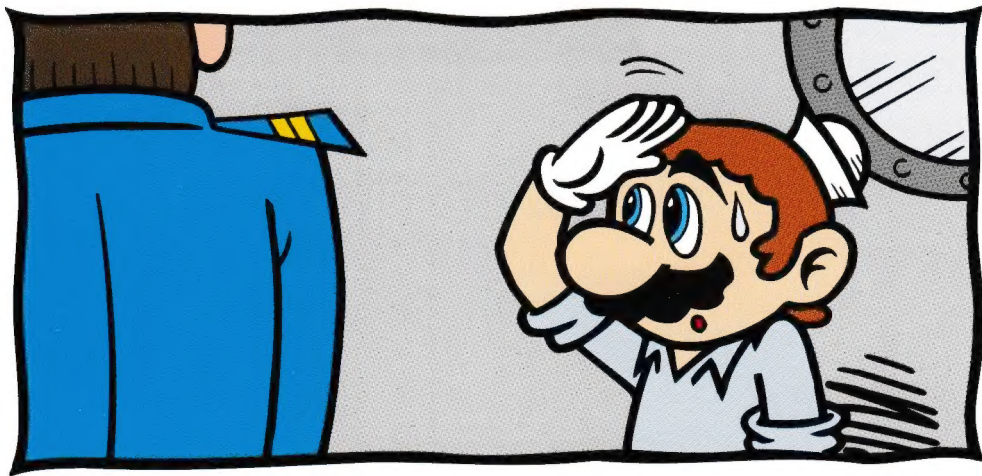
What is the highest rank in the U.S. Navy?



SOCIAL LIFE



- 1 Admiral of the Fleet
- 2 Ensign
- 3 Lieutenant



Navy

The word *admiral* comes from the same root as the Arabic word *emir*, which means “commander.”

A navy is a military force equipped for combat at sea. The first naval battles in recorded history were fought in ancient Greece in the 5th century BC.

The Spanish Armada

In the 16th century, the Spanish naval force known as the Armada became the world's strongest navy. But when the Spanish Armada was defeated by the English navy in the 1580s, it marked England's rise to elite naval power. During the Revolutionary War,

1 Admiral of the Fleet is the highest rank in the United States Navy.



Most naval uniforms are dark blue and white. French sailors are easy to identify because of the bright red pompoms on their hats.

American navy ships teamed up with the French navy to fight the British.

Modern Navy

Today, the United States Navy is among the world's finest. Men and women may enlist in the U.S. Navy for tours of duty at sea, or they may

train to become Navy pilots. Naval officers must attend an officers' training program or they must graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.